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ERRATA

P. 12, l. 1: for 'town' read 'tower'.

P. 12, l. 2: after 'facing' insert 'of the'.

P. 21, l. 24: for 'tabular' read 'tubular'.

Charles Marston, with the collaboration in the latter year of the late Lord Melchett, have disclosed the existence of two other systems of Bronze Age fortification, the one earlier, the other later, than those previously discovered. The earlier pertains to the Early Bronze Age, before 2000 B.C., and underlies the inner brick wall along the western brink of the mound. This we call the A wall or wall of City A.¹ The later overlies the same brick wall along the western side, being readily traced where the mound is not denuded; but elsewhere it follows an independent line. It is this upper wall which is to be associated with the thinner outer wall of brick, the double rampart constituting the defences of the city in the Late Bronze Age; it is shown as City D in Pls. IX and XI. Both the stone glacis and the brick wall laid bare by Sellin and Watzinger prove to belong to the Middle Bronze Age; the latter to the first half of that period, our City B, and the former to the second half (1800-1600 B.C.), our City C. The existence of a fifth line of defence, pertaining to the Iron Age, is indicated by certain portions of a different brick wall on the highest parts of the mound; it is preserved only along a short sector, but the traces of the associated constructive work may be seen elsewhere. It seems to have followed on the west and north much the same line as City D; and though little is now to be gathered about this, the latest phase of the enclosed area, we distinguish it as City E.

I. LATE STONE AGE

Original settlement.—The position of ancient Jericho was determined by the copious spring of good water, called now Ain el Sultan, which still gives life to the orange-groves and modern village below it to the east. The actual spring is now lost to sight, and its waters are collected in two great pools, to which the name Elisha's Fountain still adheres. These pools were recently drained, and it was found that the water percolates into them from the western side, so that the original source probably lies in that direction, possibly under the modern road (Plan, Pl. IX). Old visitors remember seeing the spring before this reconstruction, when the water gushed out from between rocks or large stones. To the immediate west the original mound, which seems to have covered 6 to 7 acres,

1. The A wall is not shown in the Plan, Pl. IX, as it largely underlies the B and D walls; but its line on the W. and N. is indicated in the first quarter of Pl. XI.

rose to a height of 4 metres above the general level of the plain, which itself in that direction lies 2 to 3 metres above the level of the spring.¹ Sections cut into the heart of the mound reached the bottom of the Bronze Age deposits at about contour 8—that is, at a depth of 4 metres below the foundations of L.B.A. Wall D; while a deeper cutting in the northern slope showed that the deposits of earlier times covered at any rate that part of the area to a further depth of 2 to 3 metres (see Pl. X, and Fig. 1 in text).

The culture illustrated by these pre-Bronze Age deposits merits more extensive excavation. Two phases seem to be represented. No pottery

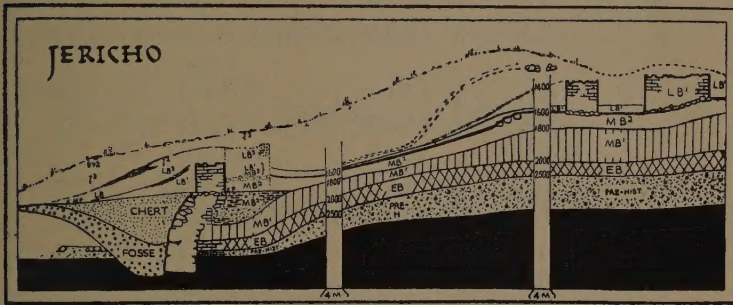


Fig. 1.

was found in the lower stratum (metres 5 to 7), but flint objects include both cores and flakes, of which examples are seen in Pl. XVIII, fig. 4. In the upper stratum (metres 4 to 5 in the cutting) the distinguishing feature was the appearance of unbaked pottery. In both strata occurred walls and floors of a puddled clay and lime, smoothed and washed over with a dull red pigment. It could not be determined whether these were sufficiently extensive to belong to dwelling-houses; it seems more probable that they were the remains of large store-bins, and some specimens of crumbling coloured clay may have belonged to smaller receptacles fashioned in the same manner. Some carved pieces of bone of simple character belonged to this phase; but there was not much evidence of progress in the working of flint; that art seems to have developed most

1. See Fig. 2, sections A. Our datum line derives from a bench-mark in the masonry of the upper pool; absolute level 225.19 metres below sea-level.

strongly in the Early Bronze Age, as is seen, for example, in Pl. XVIII, figs. 1 and 2, and fig. 3, *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*.

The Table of Deposits in Pl. X sets out the more cogent results of this deep cutting, allowance being made for the difference of datum level arising from the continuous slope through which the section was cut. A photograph and diagram of the stratifications have already been published (*P.E.F.*, *Q.S.*, July 1930, Pls. V and VI), and the latter is reproduced herewith for convenience of reference (Fig. 1).

The following details complete the explanations of Pl. XVIII, figs. 3 and 4 :—

Fig. 3 (D. 6) <i>a</i> .	Level 2.5-3.0	m.,	with M.B. pottery.
<i>b</i> .	„ 3.0-3.5	„	„ E.B. pottery and worked flakes.
<i>c, d</i> .	„ 4.0-4.5	„	„ E.B. and unbaked pottery.
<i>e, f, g</i> .	„ 4.5-5.0	„	„ stained plaster.
<i>h, i, k</i> .	„ 5.0-5.5	„	„ flint cores.
<i>l, m</i> .	„ 5.5-6.0	„	„ flint cores.
Fig. 4 (D. 6) <i>a, b</i> .	„ 5.5-6.0	„	„ flint cores.
<i>c-g, i</i> .	„ 6.0-6.5	„	„ flint chippings.
<i>h, k, l</i> .	—	„	„ charred bones and shell.

Pl. XVIII, fig. 4, *e*, simulating a broken lance-head of flint, seems to be misplaced, being more advanced in technique than the cruder objects and unworked flakes of the level in which it is registered, viz. 6.50-7 m. It resembles in form, though not in finish, the specimen (fig. 2, *f*) in the same plate, which was found at 3.50-4 m. in an adjoining portion of the cutting. In deep trenches of this kind some errors are inevitable, particularly where walls and ramparts interrupt the strata. On the whole, however, the stratifications, as determined by the charting of more than 20,000 samples of pottery and other objects, are continuous and free from radical discrepancy.

The walled cities.—As already indicated, four chief phases during the Bronze Age have been discerned in the archaeology of the site; and these are determined by the changes in the position and character of the city's defences, with corresponding changes in the predominant types of pottery and other culture-products. The lines of the city's defences at each successive stage, so far as excavation has determined them, are shown

separately in the four quarters of Pl. XI, in which tentative allowance has been made for the changing contours. Compare also the provisional sections at the several periods illustrated in Fig. 2.

For convenience of reference, as already stated, we distinguish these four phases by the letters A, B, C and D. A covers the Early Bronze Age (? 2500-2000 B.C.); B and C the two phases of the Middle Bronze Age (2000-1800 B.C. and 1800-1600 B.C. respectively); and D the Late Bronze Age from 1600 B.C. down to the final destruction of the Bronze

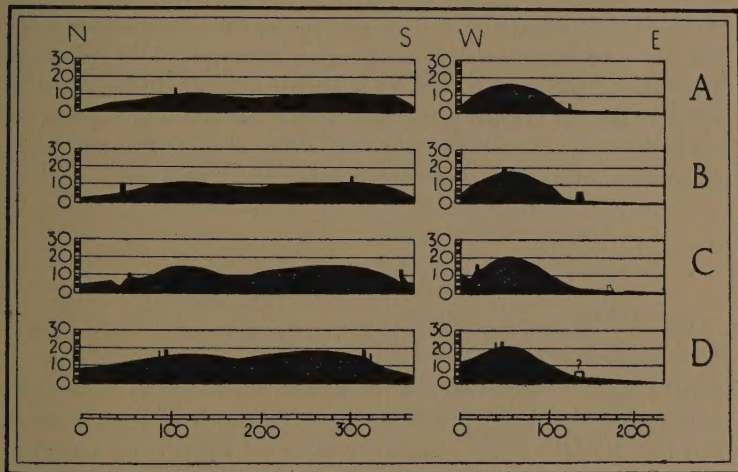


Fig. 2.

Age city. Though we use these familiar terms and dates, it is to be recognised from the outset that they represent at the best a convenient convention. The earlier dates are all uncertain, being prehistoric; and though comparative archaeology may find a broad basis for them on sites in contact with Egypt or in the wake of commerce, it is not safe to assume a strictly parallel development in the case of a relatively remote and isolated spot like Jericho, where on the other hand a certain 'lag' is rather to be anticipated, and is indeed suggested by series of observations. Thus in the 'Early Bronze Age' there is practically no trace of worked metal,¹ while the art of flint-working attains its zenith. The site has

1. A small piece of copper ore was registered at a depth of 500-550 m. in Square D 6, as seen in Pl. X.

indeed provided few implements of copper or bronze—none of special character or merit: these metals seem to have been rare, while the use of primitive stone implements persisted throughout the whole Bronze Age; so that, while the sequence of pottery types conforms in general with the established order,¹ the possible persistence or late appearance of familiar types is to be admitted, with proportionate modification of the time-scales of the earlier phases. Moreover, each period gives evidence of a certain individuality in its local ceramic art.²

The general character of the city walls A, B, C and D, and the methods by which their relative dates were ascertained, have been already discussed in a preliminary way in the *Quarterly Statements* of the Palestine Exploration Fund for 1930 and 1931, already quoted. In the present report we propose to dwell particularly upon the archaeology of Cities A and B, deferring for the time being a fuller discussion of Cities C and D, upon which further excavations will probably throw fresh light.

II. THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

City A.—This city seems to have been enclosed by a wall about 1·5 m. thick, constructed of unbaked slab-bricks, separated by layers of mortar almost as thick as the slabs (Fig. 3). This mortar is dark in colour and contains possibly bituminous earth, freely intermixed with fine stones. This wall has been traced at intervals along the western and northern sides of the area, on the 8 m. contour, at the spots shown on the Plan in Pl. XI. On the west side it appears below the foundations of Wall B, in Square F 5 of the Plan (Pl. IX); on the north side, in D 6 and E 6, below the floors of later houses; and again on the edge of the slope in E 7, at a point where Walls B and D are superposed (Pl. XIX, fig. a). The area enclosed by this early wall is not defined, but the contours and finds suggest that it would be between four and five acres in extent, terminating on the south in the row of Squares K. This result is only tentative; it is suggested by the fact that deposits of the period are found over the northern area of the mound to a depth of rather more than 1 m., while in the south no E.B.A. objects have come to light; but it is to be noted

1. Cf. *Pal. Mus. Bulletins*, Nos. 3 and 4.

2. Other scale drawings have been published. *P.E.F., Q.S.*, July 1930, Pl. III, and Oct. 1931, p. 193, Fig. 5.

that no specially deep soundings have yet been made in the latter part of the site.

Two characteristic pottery vessels of E.B.A. ii (Pl. I, 23, 24) were found when probing the foundations of B wall in Square I 4. But the most abundant traces of occupation in that early age were found in the vicinity of the spring, in Square K 6, where the low-lying ground beside the modern road offered special facilities for testing the deeper strata. In that quarter, as shown in Fig. 5, were found the remains of a group of houses and a great tower pertaining to the first part of the Middle Bronze Age, and described below (in Part III). The foundations of these houses

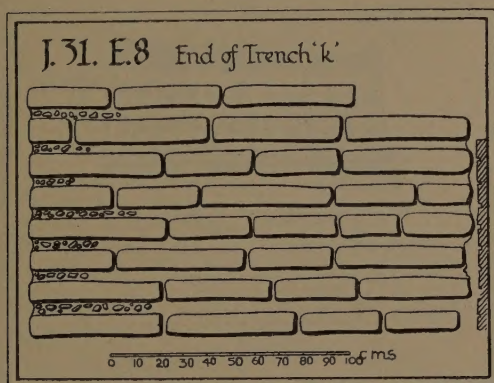


Fig. 3.

reached down in cases as low as 1.45 m. below datum, and the floors of houses marked *x*, *y* and *w* were registered at depths 0.69 m., 1.27 m. and 1.01 m. respectively. Below the floor of room *y*, and belonging to an earlier stratum, were found the vessels of E.B.A. type shown in a row, nos. 13-17, on Pl. XII, nos. 13-15 at a depth of 1.65 m., and nos. 16, 17 at 1.80 m. These vases, though uniform in fabric, vary somewhat in detail. The ware of nos. 13-16 is light red in colour. No. 13 is covered with a creamy slip and decorated with dull red lines. No. 14 shows signs of having been highly burnished, but the fact that it has been partly burned black somewhat obscures its surface. No. 15 had evidently been decorated with cross-lines, like no. 13, but as it has also been blackened with fire nearly all over, its pattern can no longer be traced. No. 16 is similar to no. 13, namely, of light red pottery and creamy slip with dull

red lines as decoration. No. 17 differed somewhat: the ware was of a dull yellow colour, wet-smoothed, and there was no trace of cross-lines or other decoration. At an even deeper level (1·90 m.) under the same floor were found the two primitive types figured below these and numbered 20 and 21. Both are somewhat crudely made of coarse grey ware, with a creamy surface. They seem from style and position to belong to an earlier phase than the foregoing. Deeper still, but just northwards, opposite the northern end of the tower's eastern face, at level -1·95, came the exceptionally interesting vessel of coarse gritty ware, brown in colour and hardly baked, shown in Fig. 4. Its primitive technique and

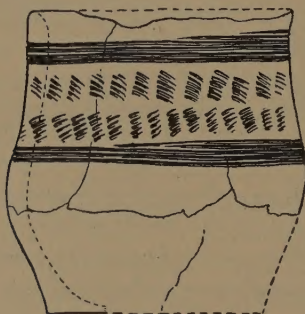


Fig. 4. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

decoration evoke a wide range of comparisons. The decoration is incised by a simple blunt-ended tool, the irregularities of which are emphasised by the uneven texture of the material. It was found near, but 20 cm. below, the feet of an L.B.A. burial (no. 1), which was found to have intruded into the strata at this spot.¹ It may be assigned to the oldest culture of the Bronze Age, E.B.A. i.

The objects 18 and 22 figured on this plate as coming from the same vicinity, though found at even deeper levels (2·00 and 2·04 respectively), seem to be of later date (M.B.A. i), and their presence must be attributed to the intrusion of burials, probably child-burials, of which the M.B.A. ii period showed numerous examples. In the case of no. 22 the circum-

1. From the same area came other fragments of special interest; but as these lay nearer the feet of the burial they may have belonged to a separate deposit which was disturbed at the time of the interment. They will be more appropriately described with the burial itself.

would belong the inception of the B-wall, while the town itself and the facing B-wall may be assigned to a somewhat later phase, possibly as late relatively as 1900 B.C.

Reference has already been made to the flint implements from the pre-Bronze Age levels, of which a selection is shown on Pl. XVIII. The art of working flint continued to progress after the advent of pottery; indeed, the finest specimens are associated with well-developed pottery of the Early Bronze Age style. The best examples include a well-fashioned arrow-head (fig. 1, *b*), a saw-edge polished with use (fig. 1, *c*), and a finely-worked point (fig. 1, *e*). At the same level were found the worked-up flakes (fig. 2, *a*, *b* and *c* on the same plate) as well as the chippings (fig. 2, *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*). The whole group was associated with an unmistakable deposit of advanced Early Bronze Age potsherds, probably of E.B.A. ii. The lance-head (fig. 2, *f*), together with the flakes adjacent to it (*e* and *g*), came from a slightly greater depth (4.00-4.50 m.), a level which in an adjoining position of the trench is distinguished by its unbaked pottery and specimens of E.B.A. i. Fig. 3 *c* and *d* were actually found in this milieu. Flake *b* came from the upper layer of E.B.A. ii, and *a* from level 2.5-3.0, which belonged to the lower strata of the Middle Bronze Age. The remaining objects from the lower levels have already been described: they were found (with the exception of fig. 4, *l*) in the pre-Bronze Age deposits.

III. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE (i)

City B.—As may be seen from the second plan in Pl. XI, the defensive wall of this period has been traced around three sides. To the south only its exact course has not yet been determined, but it seems to return to an angle from a point in Square L 4 (as shown on the plan in Pl. IX), and was probably linked up with the great tower of the period, which, as already indicated, forms a chief feature of the site, low down on the eastern side of the mound, in Square K 6. On the western side from Square L 4 northwards, B wall follows the brink of the mound, more or less on contour 10; and it can be traced continuously, though somewhat different in construction,¹ through Squares F 5, E 5 and D 5, and so down

1. A join in the brick-work has been located in Square F 5 (cf. *P.E.F.*, *Q.S.*, Oct. 1931, p. 193, Fig. 5), but the northern sector requires further examination. The latter is perhaps the older portion: it is the 'purple' wall in the Plan published by Sellin and Watzinger, and is marked *a* in their photograph at the top of Pl. 3 (*op. cit.*, pp. 20 ff.).

the northern slope, until it turns eastward in C 6. Thence it is traced at several points in C 6 and C 7; and after turning south again, it reappears in an exposed length in E 8, where it crosses the line of A wall. This was crossed in turn later by D wall; so that three walls are visible in the same cutting at this point, as may be seen in the photograph on Pl. XIX, fig. *a*. Thereafter B wall passes under a deep mass of debris and tippings, but it has been picked up in an old trench in Square F 7,¹ and emerges to full view near the spring in I 6. Here a continuous and well-preserved piece of wall² is interrupted by a definite gap, 1.85 m. wide, which seems to mark the position of the gateway of the period. Finally, the wall, hereabouts 1.55 m. thick, abuts upon the great tower already mentioned, at a further distance of 7.35 metres. The area enclosed by the circuit of B wall would thus be about 7 or 8 acres.

In addition to the change of construction in the northern sector on the western side (which is still under investigation), B wall shows considerable variation at numerous points around its course. On the whole its bricks are large and well laid with a fairly regular bond. On the western face (in Square H 4), of which a sector is to be seen in Pl. XIX, fig. *b*, three courses span 48 cm. in height, the bricks averaging $36 \times 31 \times 16$ cm. in size. But this measurement is not typical, for at that place the wall seems to have been refaced, possibly when the upper wall D was laid upon it, as seen in the picture. The original wall seems to have been provided with weep holes, possibly to drain the town area within, as the contour tends to fall in that area (cf. Fig. 2). The bricks of the original wall are somewhat smaller, though uniformly grey in colour and well dried. At some points, noticeably in Squares C 6 and F 7, where the wall was apparently constructed on a steep slope, the ground was not levelled to lay a regular foundation; the bottom courses were adapted to the sloping bed. At other points—indeed, for the most part—the wall was laid upon a substantial foundation of rough field stones usually two courses, sometimes four courses, in depth.³ A continuous clearance alone can elucidate the various problems arising from these isolated observations. The essential fact remains, that though varying in detail, and possibly to some extent in date, the wall when completed formed a continuous and solid rampart, for the most part 3 m. or more in thickness, around the whole area;

1. Cf. the pottery types, such as Pl. I, nos. 18-22.

2. A photograph is published in *P.E.F., Q.S.*, Oct. 1931, Pl. 6.

3. Cf. *P.E.F., Q.S.*, 1931, p. 193, Fig. 5.

and that its associations belong clearly to the beginnings of the Middle Bronze Age (c. 2000-1900 B.C.). The north-western sector, for the reasons indicated, may be older, by perhaps a century.

Pottery vessels of distinctive character found in the B stratum are exhibited in Pl. I. These are described in detail in the notes which face the drawings: for our present purpose their chief interest lies in their find-spots and the general character. Nos. 3 and 4 were found in the deep northern section, in Square D 6. No. 3 formed part of a deposit by the side of a kiln or oven, at a depth registered as 1.50 m. (below the local datum). With it were another vase, similar but smaller and with its handles broken, and, from a slightly lower level, the fragment of a larger jar with side cup, no. 4. The stratum was independently determined to fall early in M.B.A. The group of vases numbered 7 to 12 was found with other less distinctive specimens on the floor of a house just inside the D wall in Square D 6, at a depth of 1.50 m. below the foundations of that wall. The section at this point shows a continuous series of stratifications from M.B.A. ii at the first metre down to E.B.A. at the fourth metre of depth,¹ local datum being the foundation of D wall. Nos. 5 and 6 come from a section in a house against the inner face of B wall in Square F 5 (spot *m*), the former registered at 2 m. depth, the latter at 3 m. below the foundations of the overlying D wall. Nos. 13-15 were also taken from a house against the same wall somewhat further to the north, in Square E 5. Their registered depths (2.50 to 3.00 m.) and comparison with evidences found in the higher level, including a Cypriote fragment of M.B.A. ii, show that they also belong to an early period of occupation in City B. The two vases 16 and 17 were recovered from just outside the foundations of B wall in Square E 8, at a local depth of 2.50 m.; and the group of five, numbered 18-22, were found similarly when tracing the line of the same wall through a deep cutting in Square F 7, their registered depths varying from 2.5 to 4.5 m. Presumably they had been thrown outside as useless, and lay where they had fallen amid the accumulation of town debris on the slope of the mound. Of the vases mentioned, nos. 5-7, 9-13, 16 and 18-22 will be seen, by a glance at figs. 11-17, to have their counterparts among the group of pottery vessels from a tomb of the period presently to be described. No. 3, with its two handles, is exceptional, while nos. 4, 8 and 14 present special features; all these, however, may be ascribed

1. This section has been published in *P.E.F.*, *Q.S.*, July 1930, Pl. III.

from their peculiarities and contexts to the opening of the period. The associated fragment of a coarse hole-mouthed jar, no. 15, also points to this early date.

Of the other vases figured among these drawings, nos. 23, 24 are types of the E.B.A., and have already been considered. No. 1, with its elementary divided handle, falls in style between M.B.A. i and M.B.A. ii, with a tendency towards the latter phase, *i.e.* shortly after 1800 B.C., and this conclusion is borne out by its associations. Its importance lies in the fact that it was found on the rampart walk of C wall, behind the parapet, in Square C 6; in this position it offers direct evidence as to the period of that defensive system. No. 2 is an early variety of the M.B.A. i pointed juglet: it was found in a disturbed area near the tower in Square E 5 at a depth of 2 m.

The Eastern Tower, which extends through Squares I 6 and K 6, in the Plan on Pl. IX, and is the most imposing feature of the site yet brought to light, proves to belong to the period under discussion, viz. M.B.A. i, and the B-city. As the excavation of this monument is not complete we defer a full description. Described briefly, it is a brick structure, standing upon a solid foundation a metre thick, formed of rough stone laid in four courses. It has a length of 16.40 m., a width of 7.80 m., and rises above its foundations (the top of which is at 0.71 m. above datum) to a height of 5 m. The topmost portion, however, shows clear signs of reconstruction, which has added to its height; some twenty-two courses of the original work still preserved rise to a height of 3.26 m. (absolute level), *i.e.* two and a half metres above its foundations. It is constructed of grey brick, set with remarkably regular bond and true face, as may be seen from the scale drawing in Fig. 6. As in the B wall elsewhere, the bricks have an average length of 35 to 36 cm. Their thickness averages 13 cm., three courses over all spanning 38 cm. and five courses 67 cm., while their width ranges from 30 to 32 cm.

This tower contains three original vaults or deep chambers, descending to its foundations. These are still under excavation, but their contents show that they were in use during M.B.A. i and M.B.A. ii, while among the foundations are pottery fragments of E.B.A. On the other hand, the superstructure in reddish brick pertains seemingly to L.B.A.; so that this tower was not only one of the oldest but one of the permanent features of the city throughout the Bronze Age.

As may readily be imagined, while the east front of the tower, and the walls abutting on to it, were kept fairly clear of accumulation, being at two periods B and D on the line of the city's ramparts, the inner side became gradually obscured in the course of time by the debris of occupation, as the general level of the city rose: and this process would be accentuated by the gradual fall in the ground-level from the interior of the city towards the spring. Thus about 1800 B.C., when the expansion of the city led to the construction of rampart C on a wider and lower

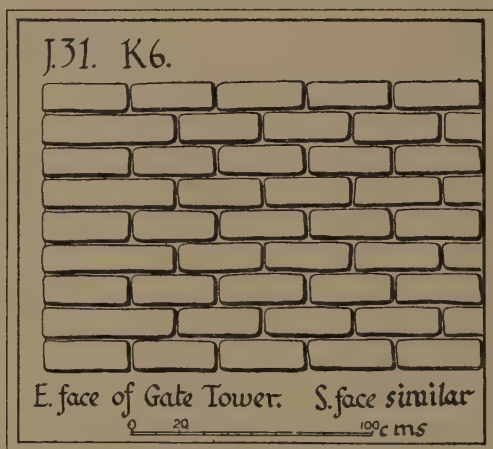


Fig. 6.

contour, the level of the interior had risen 2.80 m. to 3.59 m. above datum. At this phase, when the wing walls ¹ of the tower no longer formed part of the defences, the debris flowed over the southern one in a continuous slope, and upon this a layer of stone provided a suitable causeway, giving access from the inner parts of the city to the spring.

The sections of these accumulations of debris against the inner face of the tower provided useful stratigraphical information as to the growth of the city: but they are associated with the great building, on the mound called appropriately Spring Hill, which overlooks the tower from

1. *I.e.* the walls abutting on the tower to the N. and S., and continuing the line of defences. The southern sector was found more ruinous than that to the north and had seemingly undergone some modification in M.B.A. ii, but the foundations of both abutted on the stone foundations of the tower.

the NW., and they will be described in that connection when the excavations have proceeded further. They include three child burials (one of twins) belonging to the M.B.A. ii period (City C), though dug in below the level of occupation.

Houses.—The low ground to the SE. lying between the southern abutment of the tower and the modern road, being, for the reasons stated, relatively free from later debris, offered a special opportunity for examining the lower levels of the area, in conjunction with the tower itself. As already mentioned, several house rooms were uncovered in this area: they are to be seen in Pl. XX, fig. c, and their plans are shown in Fig. 5. The walls of these rooms were built, as already shown in discussing the traces of City A, upon a well-marked stratum of E.B.A. ii; and though not all contemporary they all seem to belong to City B. Those marked B and W may be judged from their levels to be rather older than room X, and this conclusion is borne out by their contents.

A selection of the pottery vases found in the course of this excavation is shown on Pl. XII. The characteristic specimens of E.B.A. from the lower levels have already been described. Juglet no. 1 marks the upper limit to the deposits of the area, having been found on a floor above the walls to the south of the tower, at a depth of 1.50 m. Its clay is grey in colour, with a highly burnished surface. Its split handle suggests a date late in the period, if not falling in M.B.A. ii, a conclusion in accordance with the circumstances of its discovery. No 2 represents a fragment of a vase of grey ware, thick in texture, covered with a light-red slip. It was found at the level of the fourth and bottom course of the foundations of the tower (Abs. Level about 0.25), *i.e.* rather above the floor level of inner room W. The fragment no. 3 was found to the west of the tower at a depth of 1.50 m., and belongs to an early phase. The vessel no. 4, of which only fragments were recovered, is one of the exceptional objects of the group. It is flat-bottomed, and decorated below the rim with boldly indented or incised pattern. The ware is friable, grey at the core, with wet-smoothed surface, light brown in colour. It was found below the level of the tower, at a depth of 0.5 m., and seems from its position and archaic character to fall also in the E.B.A. period. The crude object no. 5 has also a special interest, being possibly a primitive specimen of a lamp. The clay is buff at the core, mixed with grit, and the surface is red, though blackened on the edges and on the inside. It was found at a

registered depth (below surface) of 2.50 to 3.00 m., and probably belongs to the M.B.A. i stratum. No. 6, found at a depth of 0.5 m., is a jug handle of fine compact clay with the same grit and with a grey-red burnish. The dish and the vases numbered 7 and 8 are typical examples of M.B.A. i pottery, as may be seen by a glance at similar specimens from the Necropolis shown in Pls. IV and VI. The ware is light red, grey at the core, that of no. 7 being particularly fine; and the surface was wet-smoothed before baking in each case. Both were found in Room W at 1.25 m. below datum. With them was associated in this find the bull's head of darkened ivory, Pl. XX, fig. *a*. This fine object, which is 4.75 cm. in height, must have formed an attachment of some kind, and is hardly of domestic character. In style and detail it is reminiscent of Babylonian art, and its presence in this context is not easy to explain. But the deposit seems to belong to the house stratum and to give a date to this group of buildings. From the same room, W, but slightly deeper in level (—1.35), came another good specimen of M.B.A. i in the shape of a dark brown jug, comparable with that on Pl. V, no. 14. The vessel is fragmentary, and what remains is blackened and brittle with burning. It had one handle which rose slightly above the rim, and one 'boss' only, placed centrally opposite the handle. The clay contains fine and medium grit, and the surface was probably wet-smoothed, less probably burnished. Nos. 9, 10, 11 of Pl. XII were found below the precincts of Room X, the first at a registered depth of 3.00 m., and the two latter at 1.50 m. They pertain then to the same stratum as the group last described, with which no. 11 accords in date; cf. nos. 16, 17 in Pl. VI.

The excavation of this area was thus peculiarly fruitful: it gave an upper and lower limit to the period of the rooms themselves, and by contact helped to determine the date of the adjoining tower; while the pottery specimens, notably nos. 7, 8 and 11, fall into place by the side of those taken out of the complete tomb-group of the period in the neighbouring Necropolis.

The Necropolis.—A tomb of the period under discussion (M.B.A. i) was located after considerable search between the city mound and the western hills. The site lies to the left of the Bedouin tent to be seen in Pl. XVII, fig. *a*, and the position is marked on the map in Fig. 7, registered as Tomb A. There are other tombs in the vicinity. A second one immediately adjoins this, and proved to be of Byzantine date; while observations

from the air suggest that three or four hundred tombs are to be found in the neighbourhood of the small valley which leads down from this spot towards the north end of the city. This necropolis appears to be intact. The fact that no potsherds are found littered about the

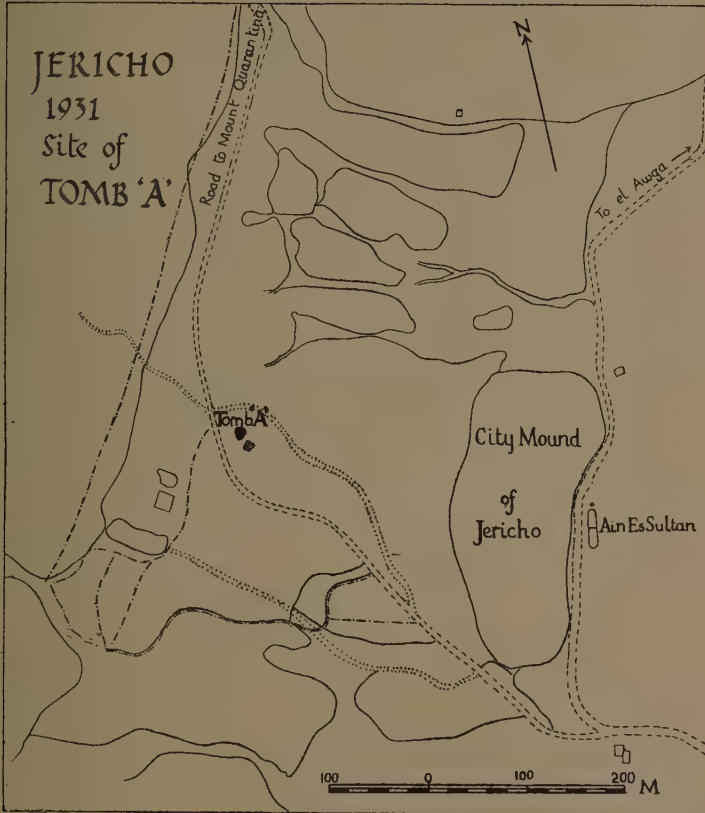


Fig. 7.

surface, while depriving us of the usual indications, encourages further excavation.

The opening and excavation of Tomb A are illustrated in Pl. XXI. The tomb-chamber seems to have been of the nature of a grotto, opening into the low scarp of the valley, but now completely silted up. The roof

had fallen in, and it was only after removing a layer of broken stones, large and small, at a depth of 1 m. below surface, that bones and pottery objects began to come to light, disclosing the nature of the tomb. The further excavation and systematic registration of everything found is illustrated in Pls. XIII-XVI from the records taken with care and devotion under trying climatic conditions by the brothers McCown. Though we reproduce these details, it is not certain that the grouping of the objects can be taken as representing their original positions. We formed the impression, as the work proceeded, that the place had been of the nature of a family vault and had remained in use for over a hundred years, the number of burials amounting to perhaps 300; and that as the grotto became filled and more space was required for a new interment, the ancient remains within were brushed on one side time after time. However, the registration shows the position of every complete object found and many of the fragments, and the reference numbers are noted with the drawings of the pottery forms reproduced on Pls. II to VIII. A selection of type specimens from this deposit is shown by photographs on Pl. XXIII. Nos. *a, b, c* (Pl. II, 6) show the development of the spike-bottom to the juglet; *d* has a more pronounced spike and the handle joins the neck below the rim; *e* (Pl. VII, 7) illustrates the bosses and arms on a similar shaped jug but with a flat base; *f* (Pl. III, 20) has a lengthened neck and a flattened spike bottom; *g* (Pl. V, 6) is an unusual shape, the handle more upright, the neck gently narrowing; *h* and *i* (Pl. V, 17) show the wider necks with spiked and flat bottom respectively; *k* (Pl. VIII, 15) is a strainer in the neck of a jar; *l* is a round-bottomed dish; *m* (Pl. IV, 19), *n* (Pl. IV, 5), and *o* (Pl. VIII, 2) show the development from the outward splay through the vertical to the incurving sides; *p* (Pl. VI, 3) has one flat handle; *q* is hole-mouthed with pierced rib handles; *r* has two wavy ledge handles; *s* (Pl. VIII, 5) has two wavy ledge handles and a spout; *t* (Pl. VI, 15) has two flat handles rather low on the jar and incised ornament just below the neck; *u* (Pl. VI, 13) has two wavy ledge handles and one flat one; *v* (Pl. VII, 12) has two irregularly formed wavy ledge handles.

It will be realised when examining these illustrations that the whole collection constitutes an archaeological group of the highest interest. The dating of archaic specimens by theory can now be abandoned. The great variety of forms and technique, the fine finish of some objects, and the crude quality of others, show that the poorer and finer aspects of the

ceramic art moved side by side. The wheel was known and employed commonly for finishing the necks, but not always for building up the vessels. The small juglets—such as are seen in Pl. II, for example—were commonly made in two halves and imperfectly joined together, though no mark was visible on the outer surface. Some specimens of the period were entirely worked by hand, but the surface was in nearly all cases smoothed before baking, and commonly covered with a reddish slip, which in a few instances was burnished to a high polish. This was commonly done with a pebble worked in a vertical direction, a familiar method, but in special cases a more uniform finish was imparted to the whole surface; photographs of a few selected types appear on Pl. XXIII, and details concerning the individual specimens reproduced in outline on Pls. II to VIII are given on the opposite page in each case, for convenience of reference.

Clearly a fuller description will be called for when the exploration of the necropolis has advanced a further stage, but we publish these notes, together with the drawings and plans and photographs, without delay, as the discovery fills a gap in our knowledge of the period.

On Pl. XXII are reproduced photographs of some of the smaller objects found with these burials. These include beads of carnelian, shell and bone, star-shaped amulets of faience, and a curious series of bone-flutes, such as have been found, though in less perfect state, at Ras Shamra upon the Syrian coast. Among the objects not represented there may be noted a set of tabular bone beads decorated upon the outside with a spiraloid coil in strong relief.

The objects from this tomb are now permanently deposited in two museums, the first selection in the official Palestine Museum at Jerusalem, the remaining and larger portion in the Hunterian Museum of the University of Glasgow. The initials P.M.J. and H.M.G. respectively, in the schedules facing the plates, indicate the location of the individual specimens to those desirous of studying them at first hand.

In the field work of these expeditions we had the valuable voluntary service of the two sons of Dr. McCown, at that time Director of the American School of Oriental Research, Mr. Donald McCown serving in both years, and his brother Mr. E. McCown in the tomb work of 1931. In addition, for shorter periods, the Bishop of Rochester helped during 1930 in the clearance of the stone ramparts; in 1931 Mr. William Buffum examined and compared the structure of the brick walls, and Mr. T.

Burton-Brown supervised the excavations in Square K 6. Boulos Eff. Arij acted throughout as Clerk of Works, and Mr. William Gad prepared the new contoured plan. The records and drawings of these helpers, collated with my own notes and sketches, have been prepared for publication with skill and care by Miss Mabel Ratcliffe, who has also arranged all the plates which illustrate this report.

(To be continued.)

JERICHO, 1930-31. DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY VESSELS FROM CITIES A & B

ON PLATE I

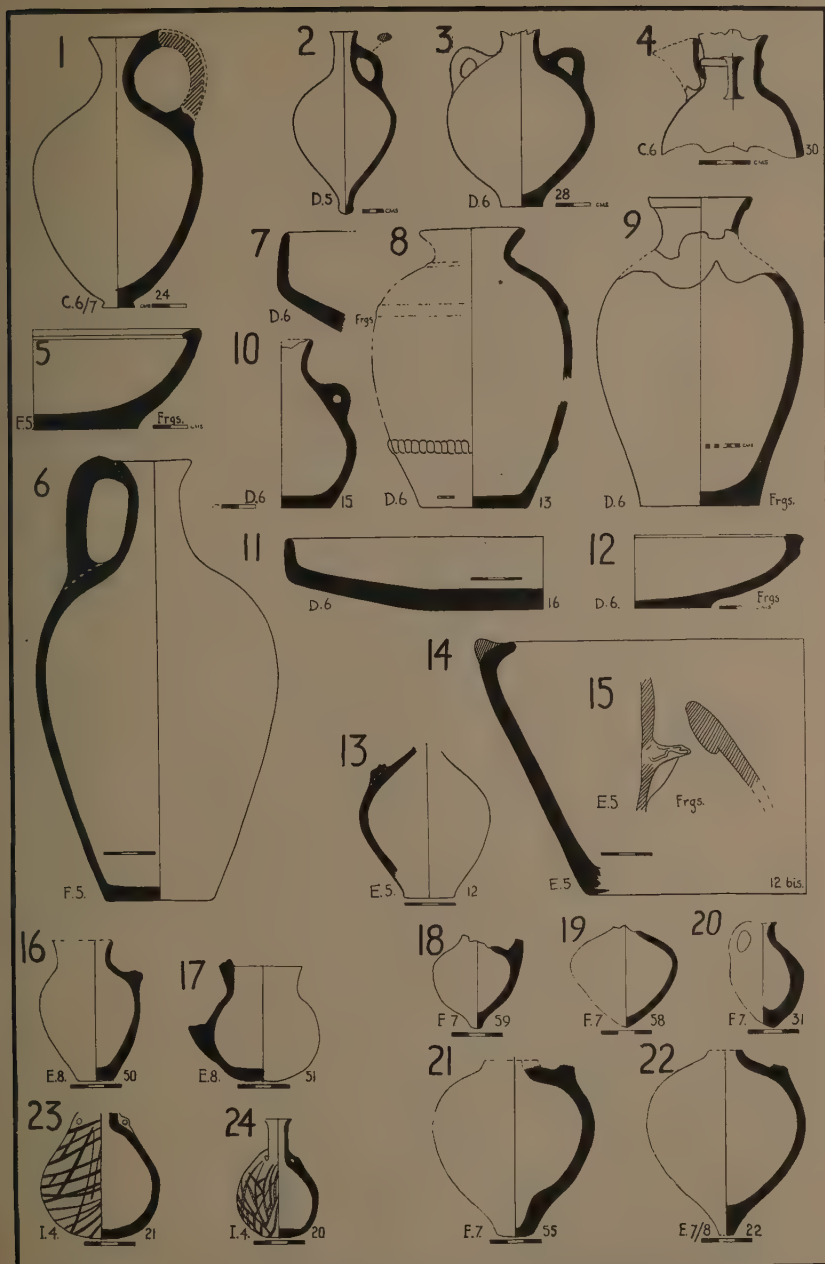
No.

1. Cat. No. 24, J.30. Jug of pink clay with some fine grit, button bottom (H.1.16 gives date to parapet). Prov. C.6.b. parapet 30.
2. Cat. No. 000, J.30. Juglet of brown ware, with small black and white grits, slip, smoothed. Prov. E.5.t 200.
3. Cat. No. 28, J.30. Juglet of rough yellow-grey pottery, with two handles. Prov. D.6.n 100-150.
4. Cat. No. 30, J.30. Fragment of jug of light brown ware, few small white and grey grits, wet-smoothed inside, light creamy slip outside. Prov. C.6.n 200.
5. Cat. No. Fragments, J.30. Part of bowl in brown ware, large white and grey grits, with red slip smoothing outside, rough vertical burnishing inside. Prov. F.5.m 200.
6. Cat. No. 10, J.30. Large jug in fragments, of brick clay red slip, originally burnished, hand made. Prov. F.5.m 300.
7. Cat. No. 000, Fragments, J.30. Fragment of bowl, pebble burnished. Prov. D.6.x 150.
8. Cat. No. 13, J.30. Large jar of reddish brown ware, grey core, small and medium white grits, wet smoothed, with a thick white slip on the outside surface, hand made with raised band. Prov. D.6.x 150.
9. Cat. No. 000, Fragments, J.30. Large jar of dull brown pottery with coarse grits. Prov. D.6.x 150, floor of house.
10. Cat. No. 15, J.30. Juglet of red clay with some grit, no signs of wheel turning and surface rather rough towards bottom, signs of burnish, has two handles. Prov. D.6.x 150-200, 2nd floor.
11. Cat. No. 16, J.30. Fragment of dish in pink clay, red slip, with cross lines pebbled on base, inside cream. Prov. D.6.x 150-200.
12. Cat. No. 000, Fragments, J.30. Part of a bowl in brown ware, red slip, smoothed inside, with vertical burnishing outside. Prov. D.6.
13. Cat. No. 12, J.30. Juglet broken, of red brick clay free from grit, darkened with some irregularities of surface, hand made. Prov. E.5.v 250-300.
14. Cat. No. 12, bis., J.30. Fragment of large bowl of pink clay, with dark red burnish. Prov. E.5.v 250-300.
15. Cat. No. 000, Fragments, J.30. Two fragments, ledge handles, somewhat gritty, pronounced wavy handle, rim of large hole-mouthed bowl, rough gritty. Prov. E.5.v 250-300.
16. Cat. No. 50, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, burned black on one side. Prov. E.8 250-300 (P.M.J.).
17. Cat. No. 51, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, grey core, traces of red slip, with handle very low on side. Prov. E.8 250-300, outside stone foundations (P.M.J.).
18. Cat. No. 59, J.31. Juglet of sandy pink, few white grits, with traces of red slip, has flat point. Prov. F.7 400-450.
19. Cat. No. 58, J.31. Juglet of red brown ware, grey grits, red slip, vertically burnished. Prov. F.7 400-450.
20. Cat. No. 31, J.31. Juglet with one side burned black. Prov. F.7 300.
21. Cat. No. 55, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, burnished. Prov. F.7 350.
22. Cat. No. 22, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, red slip with vertical burnishing on lower part. Prov. F.7/8 250.
23. Cat. No. 21, J.31. Juglet of buff ware, lines in red brown which are badly worn. Prov. I.4.N.W., 20 cm. below foundations of D-wall.
24. Cat. No. 20, J.31. Juglet of yellow-cream ware, red lines, very fine ware, almost a paste, cross hatching badly worn. Prov. I.4 100-150.

Note: H.M.G. = Hunterian Museum of Glasgow University.

P.M.J. = Palestine Museum, Jerusalem.

The depths given under Provenance are in centimetres, below local datum.



JERICO, 1930-1. TYPES OF POTTERY VESSELS, MOSTLY FROM CITIES A AND B (E.B.A. AND M.B.A.i.).
Jug No. 1 FROM CITY C.

(The scales show centimetres)

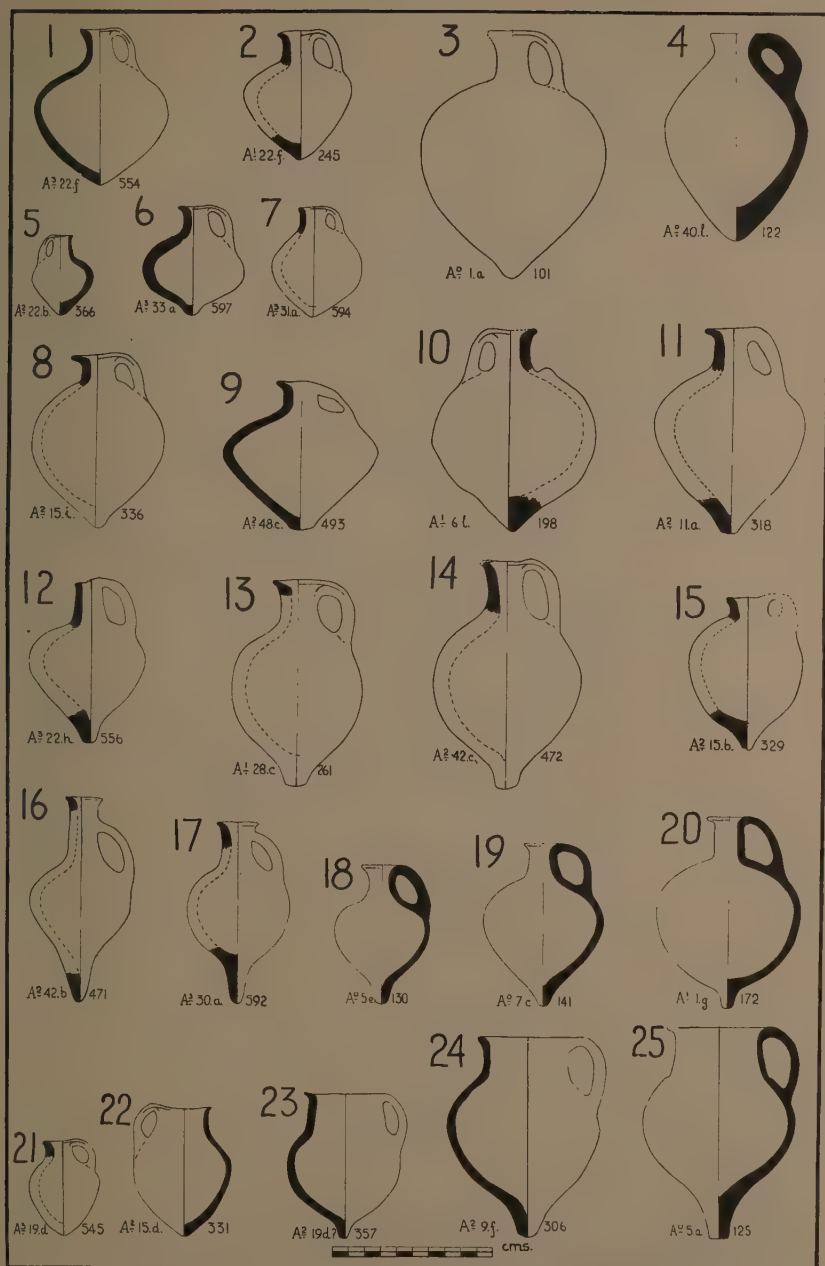
JERICHO, 1931.
TOMB A. DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY
VESSELS, POINTED JUGLETS

ON PLATE II

No.

1. Cat. No. 554, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, burnished. (A similar specimen, No. 132 Prov. AO.5g, is decorated around the lower part of the neck with an incised ornament). Prov. A3.22f (H.M.G.)
2. Cat. No. 245, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, red slip burnished; with pointed bottom and straight sides. Prov. A1.22f (P.M.J.).
3. Cat. No. 101, J.31. Jug of grey fine clay, with dull brown slip coming off, originally burnished. Prov. AO.1a (H.M.G.).
4. Cat. No. 122, J.31. Jug, with loop handle, dull biscuit colour, rough gritty, dull half rough, with conical base. Prov. AO.4l (P.M.J.).
5. Cat. No. 366, J.31. Small juglet of light red ware, with red slip, burnished. Prov. A2.22b (H.M.G.).
6. Cat. No. 597, J.31. Squat juglet of light red gritty ware with red slip. Prov. A3.33a.
7. Cat. No. 594, J.31. Juglet of light tan gritty ware, with trace of pink slip. Prov. A3.31a (P.M.J.).
8. Cat. No. 336, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, with red slip, burnished. Similar to specimen No. 333. Prov. A2.15i (P.M.J.).
9. Cat. No. 493, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, smooth, with red slip. Prov. A2.48c (H.M.G.).
10. Cat. No. 198, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, with brown slip, with two bosses below neck. Prov. A1.6l (H.M.G.).
11. Cat. No. 318, J.31. Juglet of red ware with red slip, burnished. Prov. A2.11a (P.M.J.).
12. Cat. No. 556, J.31. Juglet with red slip, blackened, with chipped rim. Prov. A3.22h (P.M.J.).
13. Cat. No. 261, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, with red slip, and highly burnished. Prov. A1.28c (H.M.G.).
14. Cat. No. 472, J.31. Juglet of light red ware with traces of red slip. Prov. A2.42c (H.M.G.).
15. Cat. No. 329, J.31. Juglet of light brown ware, small white grits, with brown-black slip, the rim on the handle being broken. Prov. A2.15b (P.M.J.).
16. Cat. No. 471, J.31. Juglet of light red ware with red brown slip. Prov. A2.42b (H.M.G.).
17. Cat. No. 592, J.31. Juglet of light red ware with red slip and long pointed base. Prov. A3.30a (P.M.J.).
18. Cat. No. 130, J.31. Juglet, biscuit colour, half rough, rather gritty and wet smoothed, with spike base. Prov. AO.5e (P.M.J.).
19. Cat. No. 141, J.31. Juglet of pink-grey clay, hard with black slip and burnished. Prov. AO.7c (H.M.G.).
20. Cat. No. 172, J.31. Juglet, grey, with black slip and burnished, the surface being rather worn. Has a spike bottom and flat handle. Prov. A1.1g (P.M.G.).
21. Cat. No. 545, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, with red slip. Prov. A3.19d (P.M.J.).
22. Cat. No. 331, J.31. Juglet of orange-yellow ware, traces of pink slip. Prov. A2.15d (H.M.G.).
23. Cat. No. 357, J.31. Juglet (similar to specimen No. 25). Prov. A2.19d.
24. Cat. No. 306, J.31. Juglet with brown-black slip, and burnished. Prov. A2.9f (P.M.J.).
25. Cat. No. 125, J.31. Wide-mouthed jug, grey-black, fired dull, perhaps originally black burnished, has flat spiked base. Prov. AO.5a (P.M.J.).

For details of provenance see also Pls. XIII-XVI.



JERICHO, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY VESSELS, CHIEFLY POINTED JUGLETS, FROM TOMB A.

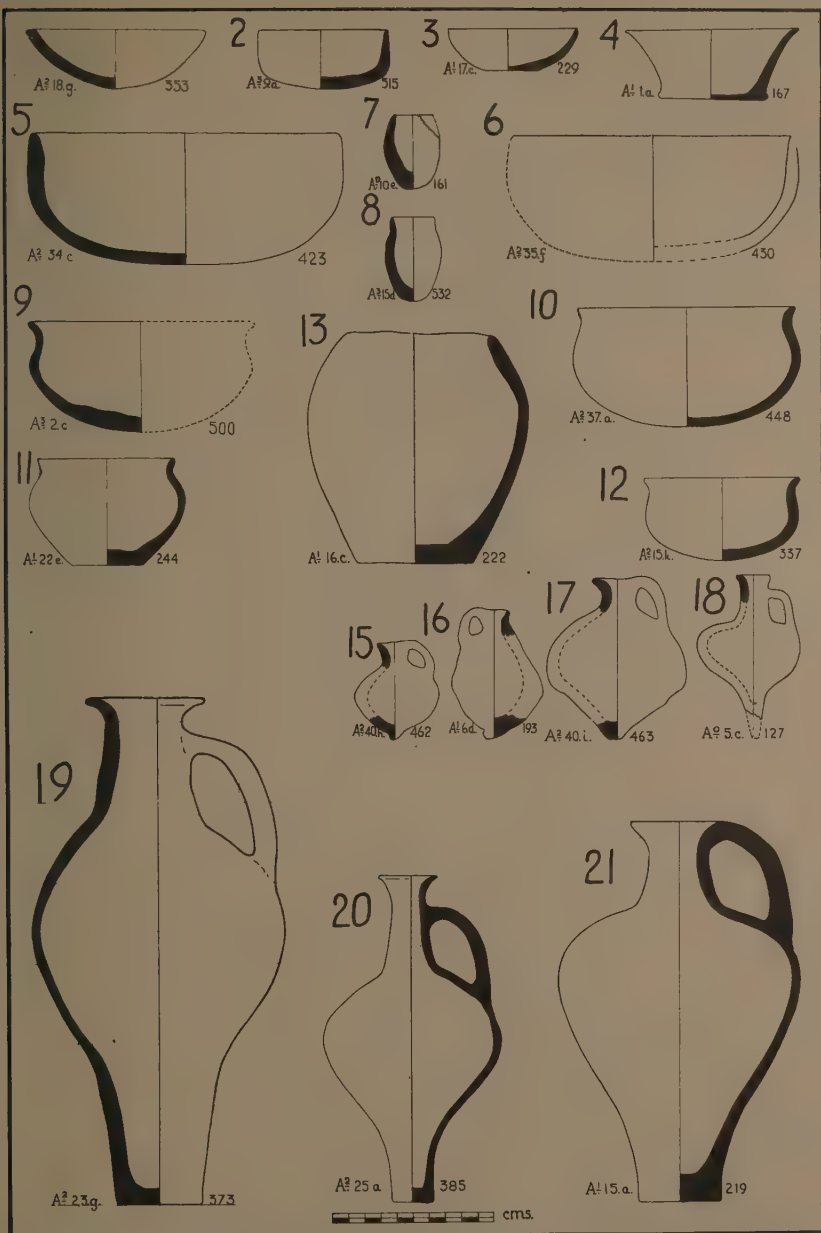
(The Registration Marks at the bottom on the left of each specimen indicate the Layer and Group as shown in Pls. xiii-xvi.
The numbers on the right are those of the Official Catalogue.)

JERICHO, 1931.
TOMB A. DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY
VESSELS, INCLUDING BOWLS, JUGS, AND
MIS-SHAPES

ON PLATE III

No.

1. Cat. No. 353, J.31. Deep plate of light red ware, with traces of pink.
Prov. A2.18g (H.M.G.).
2. Cat. No. 515, J.31. Small bowl of light red ware with light red slip.
Prov. A3.9a (H.M.G.).
3. Cat. No. 229, J.31. Saucer of light red ware with orange slip.
Prov. A1.17c (H.M.G.).
4. Cat. No. 167, J.31. Dish of grey ware with dark brown slip and
burnished black. Has flat bottom and outward flaring rim.
Prov. A1.1a (H.M.G.).
5. Cat. No. 423, J.31. Bowl of light red ware with red slip and burnished;
has vertical sides. Prov. A2.34c (H.M.G.).
6. Cat. No. 430, J.31. Bowl of plain red ware, with small amount of
grip varying in size. This is hand-made and is fragmentary.
Prov. A2.35f.
7. Cat. No. 161, J.31. Base of crude cup in brown ware, and unbaked.
The rim and handle, if any, are broken. Prov. A1.10e.
8. Cat. No. 532, J.31. Crude cup of light red ware.
Prov. A3.15d (H.M.G.).
9. Cat. No. 500, J.31. Bowl in light red ware with red slip; in fragments.
Prov. A3.2c.
10. Cat. No. 448, J.31. Bowl of light red gritty ware with red slip; is in
fragments. Prov. A2.37a (P.M.J.).
11. Cat. No. 244, J.31. Bowl of light red ware with painted diagonal
lines in red. Prov. A1.22e (P.M.J.).
12. Cat. No. 337, J.31. Bowl of light red ware with red slip inside and
out (same as 332). Prov. A2.15k (P.M.J.).
13. Cat. No. 222, J.31. Hole-mouthed jar of light red gritty ware,
wet-smoothed. Prov. A1.16c (P.M.J.).
14. Omitted.
15. Cat. No. 462, J.31. Juglet of light red ware with red slip and burnished.
Freak. Prov. A2.40h (P.M.J.).
16. Cat. No. 193, J.31. Crude juglet of light red ware, burnt black in
places and hand pressed. Freak. Prov. A1.6d.
17. Cat. No. 463, J.31. Juglet of light red ware with light red slip and
burnished. Freak. Prov. A2.40i (P.M.J.).
18. Cat. No. 127, J.31. Juglet of drab ware and wet-smoothed with top
of spike broken. Freak. Prov. AO.5c (P.M.J.).
19. Cat. No. 373, J.31. Large jug of light red ware with red slip and
burnished; has a long base. Prov. A2.23g (P.M.J.).
20. Cat. No. 385, J.31. Jug of light brown ware with brown slip.
Prov. A2.25a (P.M.J.).
21. Cat. No. 219, J.31. Large jug of light red ware, wet-smoothed.
Prov. A1.15a (P.M.J.).

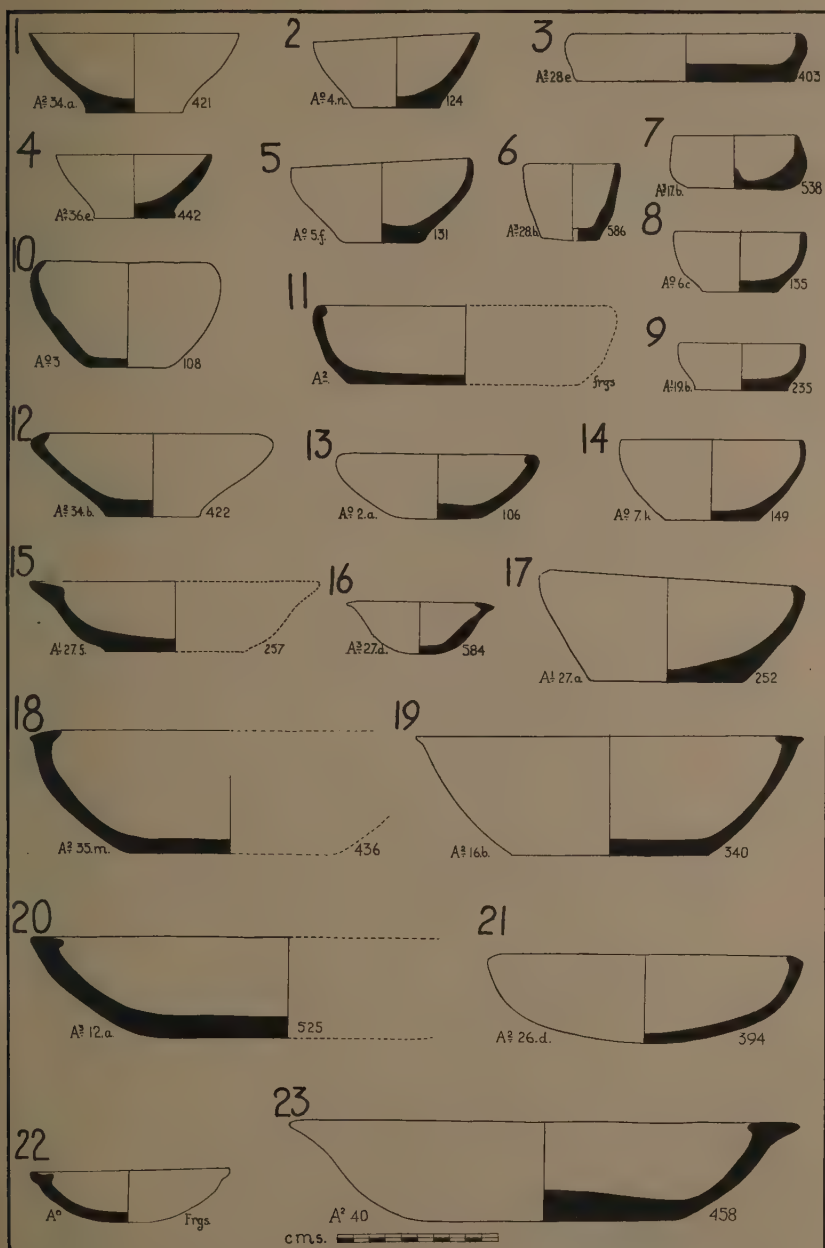


JERICO, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY VESSELS, INCLUDING BOWLS, JUGS AND MIS-SHAPES, FROM TOMB A.

JERICHO, 1931.
TOMB A. DESCRIPTION CHIEFLY OF
BOWLS AND DISHES

ON PLATE IV

- | | |
|-----|---|
| No. | |
| 1. | Cat. No. 421, J.31. Plate of light red ware, wet-smoothed; is in fragments, inside 422. Prov. A2.34a (H.M.G.). |
| 2. | Cat. No. 124, J.31. Dish of sandy ware with large grey grits and wet-smoothed. Prov. AO.4n (P.M.J.). |
| 3. | Cat. No. 403, J.31. Plate of light red ware with traces of brown slip. Prov. A2.28e (P.M.J.). |
| 4. | Cat. No. 442, J.31. Dish of light red gritty ware and burnt black inside. Prov. A2.36e (H.M.G.). |
| 5. | Cat. No. 131, J. 31. Large dish of sandy red ware with large grits and flat bottom. Prov. AO.5f (P.M.J.). |
| 6. | Cat. No. 586, J.31. Bowl of light red gritty ware, wet-smoothed, with pierced bottom. Prov. A3.28b (H.M.G.). |
| 7. | Cat. No. 538, J.31. Deep plate of light red ware with red slip inside. Has knob inside. Prov. A3.17b (H.M.G.). |
| 8. | Cat. No. 135, J.31. Dish of sandy ware, light brown, dull, rather gritty and half smooth with tan slip inside. Prov. AO.6c. |
| 9. | Cat. No. 235, J.31. Dish of light red ware with grey core and wet-smoothed. Prov. A1.19b (P.M.J.). |
| 10. | Cat. No. 108, J.31. Bowl of hand-made brown brittle clay, half-smoothed surface, blackish inside, small grits, friable, with irregular outline. Prov. AO.3a (P.M.J.). |
| 11. | Cat. No. 281, 282, 269, J.31. Flat bowl of drab ware pottery with fair amount of fairly fine grit. Fragments unplaced. Prov. A2.2b, A2.2c, A2.1a. |
| 12. | Cat. No. 422, J.31. Bowl of light red ware, burnished inside, with incurving lip. Contained No. 1, both were inside bowl Plate III, No. 5. Prov. A2.34b (H.M.G.). |
| 13. | Cat. No. 106, J.31. Bowl of sandy ware, large grits, with red slip inside and on rim; has a drab coarse half-rough surface and incurved rim. Prov. AO.2a (P.M.J.). |
| 14. | Cat. No. 149, J.31. Bowl of red brick, dull, partly blackened gritty clay and half rough. Prov. AO.7k (H.M.G.). |
| 15. | Cat. No. 257, J.31. Fragments of plate. Outer slip light red ware, red slip highly burnished; has a slight inturn. Possibly confused with fragments A2.24b-382. Prov. A1.27f. |
| 16. | Cat. No. 584, J.31. Bowl of light red gritty ware with brick red slip and inturned lip. Prov. A3.27d (P.M.J.). |
| 17. | Cat. No. 252, J.31. Bowl of red ware with numerous grits wet-smoothed. Prov. A1.27a. |
| 18. | Cat. No. 436, J.31. Large bowl of light red ware with red slip inside and incurving. Prov. A2.35m (H.M.G.). |
| 19. | Cat. No. 340, J.31. Bowl of light red ware, few grits, with red slip inside. Prov. A2.16b (P.M.J.). |
| 20. | Cat. No. 525, J.31. Large bowl of light red ware with grey core and red slip inside; has inturning lip and is in fragments. Prov. A3.12a (P.J.M.). |
| 21. | Cat. No. 394, J.31. Bowl of light red ware with traces of light red slip outside; is in two parts. Prov. A2.26d (P.M.J.). |
| 22. | Cat. No. 000, J.31. Dish similar to No. 23, in fragments and unplaced. Prov. A. |
| 23. | Cat. No. 458, J.31. Large plate of drab pottery, dull surface with rough finish. Inside red slip, pebble burnished; has fair amount of fine and medium grit and is in fragments. Prov. A2 (P.M.J.). |



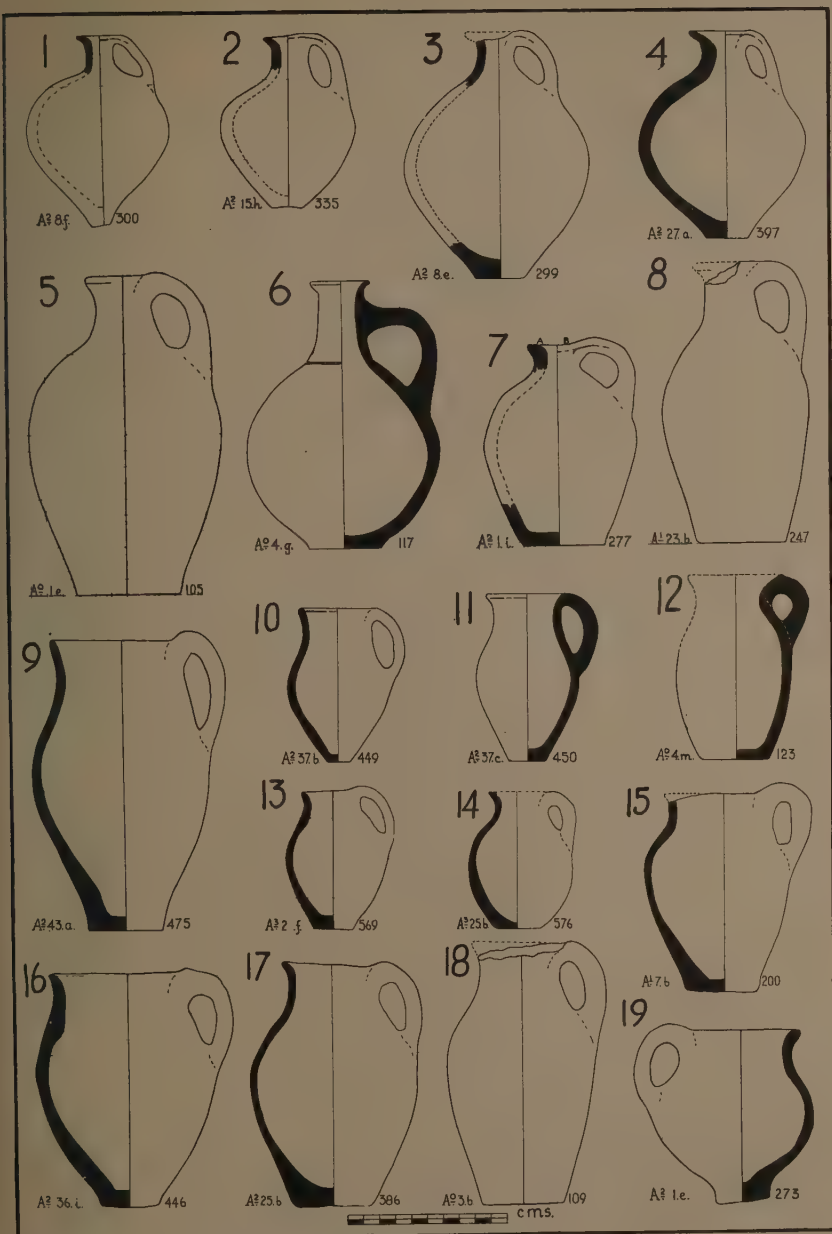
JERICHO, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY VESSELS, CHIEFLY BOWLS AND DISHES, FROM TOMB A.

JERICHO, 1931.
TOMB A. DESCRIPTION CHIEFLY OF
JUGLETS AND JUGS WITH FLAT
BOTTOMS

ON PLATE V

No.

1. Cat. No. 300, J.31. Juglet of light red ware with red slip, is burnished.
Prov. A2.8f (P.M.J.).
2. Cat. No. 335, J.31. Juglet of light red ware with red slip and is
burnished. Similar to No. 333. Prov. A2.15h (P.M.J.).
3. Cat. No. 299, J.31. Jug of light red ware with red slip.
Prov. A2.8e (H.M.G.).
4. Cat. No. 397, J.31. Jug of light red ware with red slip.
Prov. A2.27a (H.M.G.).
5. Cat. No. 105, J.31. Jug with dull yellow-brown surface on drab clay
with neck wheeled. Prov. AO.1e (H.M.G.).
6. Cat. No. 117, J.31. Jug with red-brown surface and vertically
pebble burnished on red slip. Prov. AO.4g (H.M.G.).
7. Cat. No. 277, J.31. Jug of bright red gritty ware, wet-smoothed and
burned black in places. Prov. A2.1i (P.M.J.).
8. Cat. No. 247, J.31. Jug of light red ware with large grits and wet-
smoothed. Prov. A1.23b.
9. Cat. No. 475, J.31. Jug of light red ware with red slip and burnished.
Prov. A2.43a (H.M.G.).
10. Cat. No. 449, J.31. Small jug of light red ware with burnt red slip
and burnished. Prov. A2.37b (H.M.G.).
11. Cat. No. 450, J.31. Small jug of light red gritty ware with red slip.
Prov. A2.37c (P.M.J.).
12. Cat. No. 123, J.31. Pitcher or wide mouthed jug of dull brown-drab
clay with medium grit. Prov. AO.4m (H.M.G.).
13. Cat. No. 569, J.31. Small jug of light red ware with brick red slip.
Prov. A3.24f (P.M.J.).
14. Cat. No. 576, J.31. Squat jug of light red ware, wet-smoothed.
Prov. A3.25b (H.M.G.).
15. Cat. No. 200, J.31. Jug of light red ware, wet-smoothed. A3.10d,
No. 520, identically the same but without handle. Prov. A1.7b.
16. Cat. No. 446, J.31. Jug of light red ware with light red slip and
burnished. Prov. A2.36i (P.M.J.).
17. Cat. No. 386, J.31. Jug of light red ware, wet-smoothed.
Prov. A2.25b (H.M.G.).
18. Cat. No. 109, J.31. Pitcher of dull red biscuit ware and gritty.
Prov. AO.3b (P.M.J.).
19. Cat. No. 273, J.31. Pot of light red ware with red slip and burnished.
Prov. A2.1e (P.M.J.).

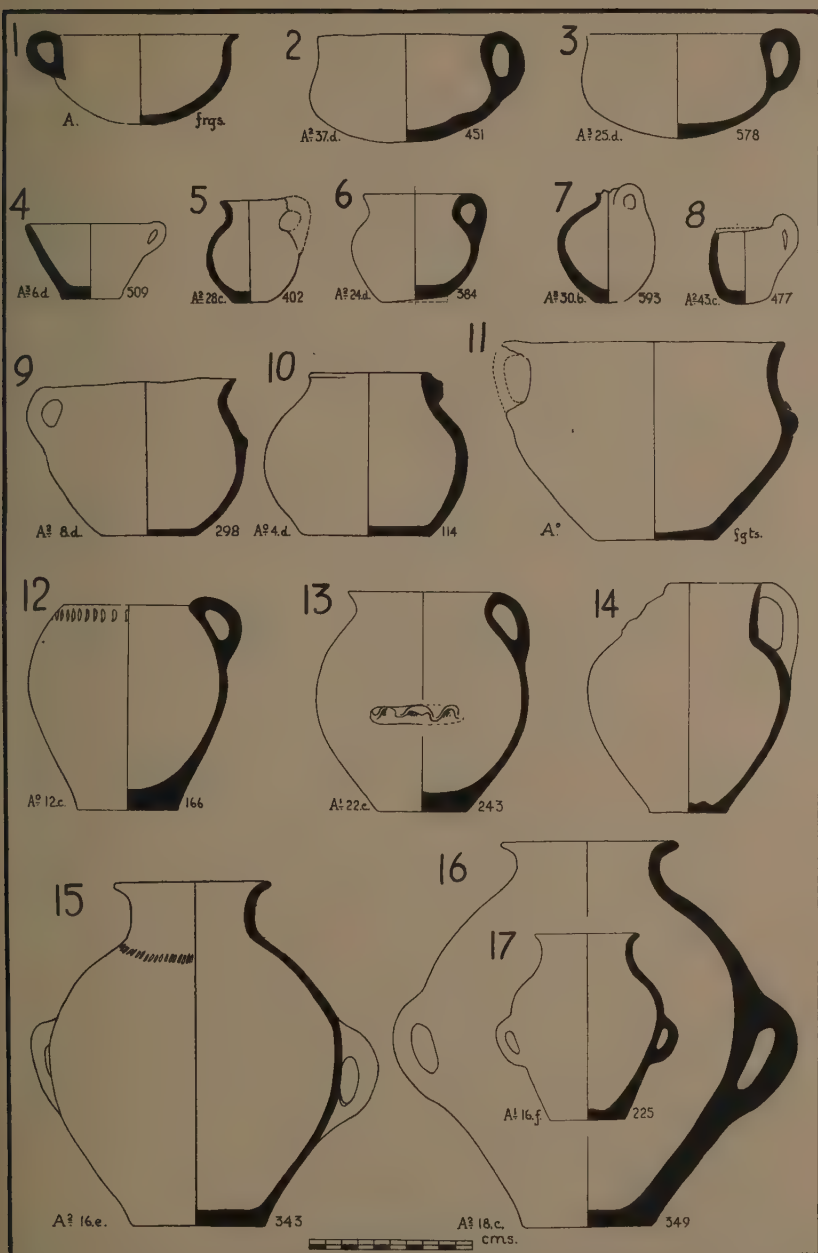


JERICO, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY VESSELS, JUGLETS AND JUGS, WITH FLAT BOTTOMS, FROM TOMB A.

JERICHO, 1931. TOMB A. DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF HANDLES

ON PLATE VI

- | | |
|-----|--|
| No. | |
|-----|--|
1. Cat. No. 000, J.31. Cup with handle, of red clay dull red slip, and traces of hand-wheel lines around "neck." Of thin, hard and well baked pottery, in fragments. Prov. A.
 2. Cat. No. 451, J.31. Cup with handle of light red ware, with red slip and burnished. Prov. A2.37d (H.M.G.).
 3. Cat. No. 578, J.31. Bouillon cup of light red, gritty ware with red slip. Prov. A3.25d (P.M.J.).
 4. Cat. No. 509, J.31. Cup with small handle, of light red ware with light red slip and burnished. Prov. A3.6d (H.M.G.).
 5. Cat. No. 402, J.31. Small pot of light red ware with red slip, the handle broken. Prov. A2.28c (P.M.J.).
 6. Cat. No. 384, J.31. Cup of cream ware with red slip. Prov. A2.24d (P.M.J.).
 7. Cat. No. 593, J.31. Juglet of grey ware, tan slip, with broken lip. Prov. A3.30b (P.M.J.).
 8. Cat. No. 477, J.31. Crude cup of light red ware. Prov. A2.43c (H.M.G.).
 9. Cat. No. 298, J.31. One-handed pot of cream ware with brown slip. Prov. A2.8d (P.M.J.).
 10. Cat. No. 114, J.31. One-handed pot of dull brown, half-smooth surface, no slip, handle broken. Prov. AO.4d (P.M.J.).
 11. Cat. No. 000, J.31. One-handed pot of grey coloured pottery with grit. The inside is coloured red and burnished, outside coloured black and burnished, has two bosses opposite handle, in fragments. Prov. AO.
 12. Cat. No. 166, J.31. Pot of grey ware with small grits, wet-smoothed, with flat bottom and one handle, has incised pattern around neck. Prov. AO.12c (P.M.J.).
 13. Cat. No. 243, J.31. Pot of light red ware with light red slip and burnished, has flat handle and two wavy handles. Prov. A1.22c (P.M.J.).
 14. Cat. No. 000, J.31. Jug of drab pottery, with a fair amount of fine grit, wheel finished, with red slip surface. Has vertical pebble burnish with traces of wheel inside neck, which is straight. Prov. A.
 15. Cat. No. 343, J.31. Large jar of light red ware with red slip; has incised ornament around base of neck. The handles are equal but not opposite. Prov. A2.16e (P.M.J.).
 16. Cat. No. 349, J.31. Large jar of light red ware, darker red slip and burnished. Prov. A2.18c (H.M.G.).
 17. Cat. No. 225, J.31. Jar with double side handles, of light red ware and traces of red slip, has incised pattern around neck; (contained A1.16g, No. 226). Prov. A1.16f (P.M.J.).

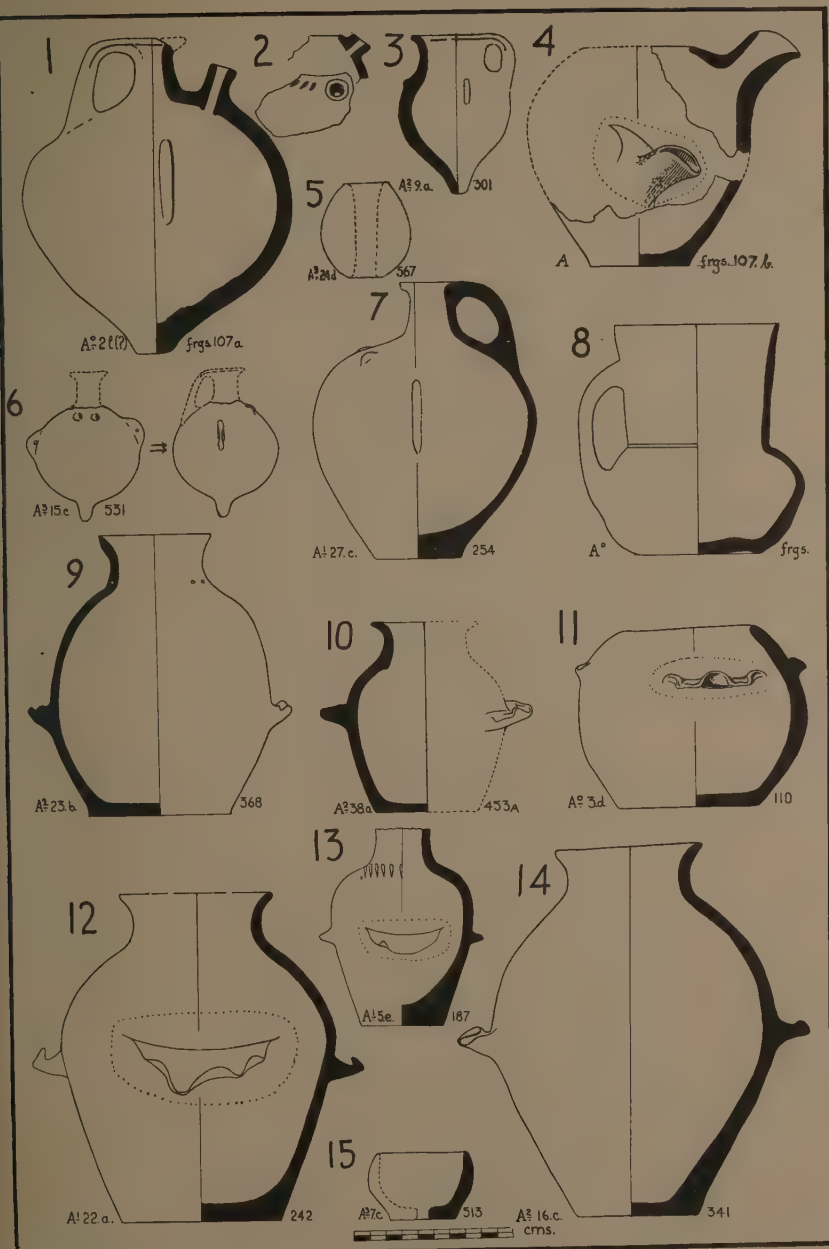


JERICHO, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY VESSELS, SHOWING TYPES OF HANDLES, FROM TOMB A.

JERICHO, 1931.
TOMB A. DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY
VESSELS WITH ARMS,
BOSSSES, AND OTHER FEATURES

ON PLATE VII

- | | |
|-----|--|
| No. | |
| 1. | Cat. No. 107a, J.31. Spouted pot of grey-black pottery, medium to coarse grit, hand made, the surface washed with same material, pebble burnished, leaving black streaks on grey background, with one handle and two arms, found in fragments and separately registered.
Prov. AO.21, 2d, 2b. |
| 2. | Cat. No. 000, J.31. Fragment with spout of light red ware, red slip, burnished, with incised ornament around top near edge.
Prov. AO. Fragments. |
| 3. | Cat. No. 301, J.31. Juglet of light red ware, brown-black slip, with two bosses and two arms.
Prov. A2.9a (P.M.J.). |
| 4. | Cat. No. 107B, J.31. Spouted bowl of drab pottery, wheel finished, rough surface, with small amount of medium grit. Prov. AO.2i. |
| 5. | Cat. No. 567, J.31. Mace-head of whitestone (a similar specimen found in the city).
Prov. A3.24d. |
| 6. | Cat. No. 531, J.31. Juglet of light grey ware with dark brown slip. It has two pierced rib handles and one flat handle from the rim—also two bosses. The neck is restored.
Prov. A3.15c. |
| 7. | Cat. No. 254, J.31. Large jug of light red ware, red slip, burnished, with two arms and two bosses.
Prov. A1.27c (H.M.G.). |
| 8. | Cat. No. A.Fr., J.31. Jug of light brown coloured pottery, material slightly rough and with grit; in fragments. Prov. AO. (H.M.G.). |
| 9. | Cat. No. 368, J.31. Jar of light red ware, light red slip, with flat bottom and ledge handles.
Prov. A2.23b (H.M.G.). |
| 10. | Cat. No. 453a, J.31. Jar of coarse pottery, an amount of coarse to medium grit, hand made, neck only wheel finished, poorly baked, brown-grey colour, surface grey slip, with two ledge handles; fragments repaired.
Prov. A2.38a. |
| 11. | Cat. No. 110, J.31. Globular pot of black clay with dull red surface and smears of white, has two wavy ledge handles (one inset to show size).
Prov. AO.3d (P.M.J.). |
| 12. | Cat. No. 242, J.31. Large jar of light red ware, wet-smoothed with ledge handles.
Prov. A1.22a (P.M.J.). |
| 13. | Cat. No. 187, J.31. Small jar of light red ware, red slip with incised ring around base of neck, has flat base and ledge handles.
Prov. A1.5e (P.M.J.). |
| 14. | Cat. No. 000, J.31. Large jar of light red ware, wet-smoothed with ledge handles.
Prov. A2.16c. |
| 15. | Cat. No. 513, J.31. Bowl with pierced base of light red ware, wet-smoothed (inside A3.7a. 511).
Prov. A3.7c (P.M.J.). |

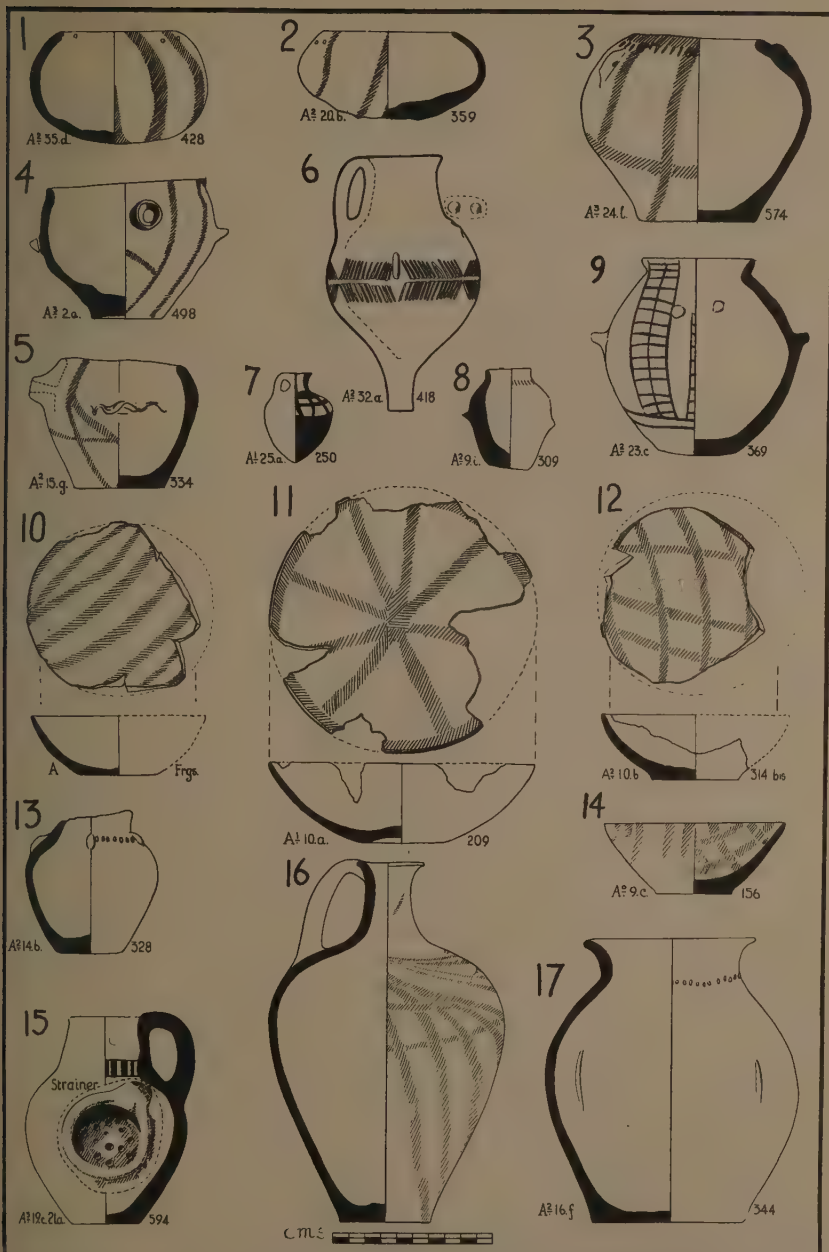


JERICO, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY VESSELS, SHOWING ARMS, BOSSES AND OTHER FEATURES:
No. 5, A MACE HEAD; FROM TOMB A.

JERICHO, 1931.
TOMB A. DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY
VESSELS WITH DECORATIONS

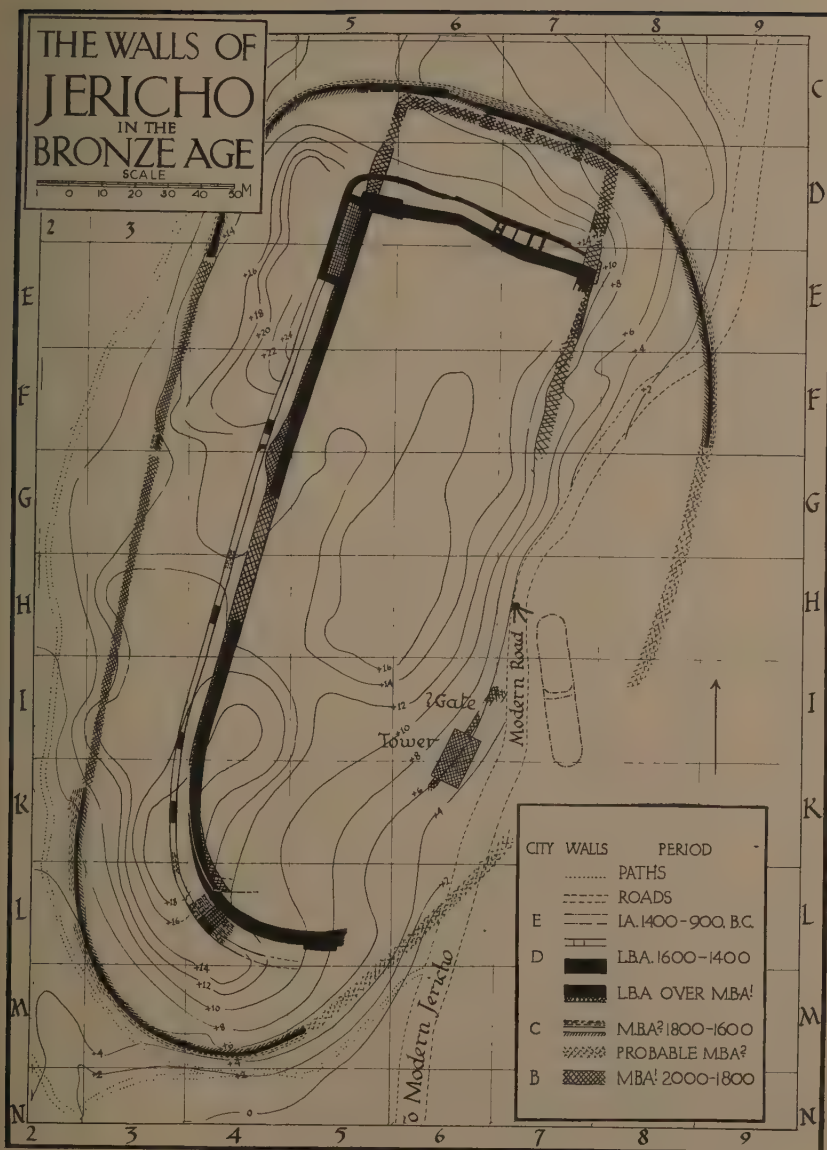
ON PLATE VIII

- No. 1. Cat. No. 428, J.31. Bowl of light red ware with red lines, wheel made and has line decorations and suspension holes.
Prov. A2.35d (P.M.J.).
2. Cat. No. 359, J.31. Bowl of light red ware, wet-smoothed with red lines, has line decoration and suspension holes, black on red.
Prov. A2.20b (H.M.G.).
3. Cat. No. 574, J.31. Flat bottomed bowl of light red ware, red lines, pierced rib handles, has incised band around rim, and cross hatch design outside.
Prov. A3.24l (H.M.G.).
4. Cat. No. 498, J.31. Spouted bowl of tan ware, wet-smoothed, with pierced ledge handles and vertical line design in red.
Prov. A3.2a (P.M.J.).
5. Cat. No. 334, J.31. Small spouted bowl of light red ware, traces of line decoration in red, has two ledge handles not directly opposite each other.
Prov. A2.15g (P.M.J.).
6. Cat. No. 418, J.31. Jug of brown moderately well baked grey clay, perhaps dark brown burnish, with chevron pattern incised around middle.
Prov. A2.32a (P.M.J.).
7. Cat. No. 250, J.31. Juglet of creamy ware, light red slip up to shoulders, burnished in light red, with wheel spoke decoration on shoulder.
Prov. A1.25a (H.M.G.).
8. Cat. No. 309, J.31. Squat jar of light red ware; wet-smoothed with incised decoration around rim and has wavy ledge handles.
Prov. A2.9i (H.M.G.).
9. Cat. No. 369, J.31. Jar of light red ware, decorated with ladder design with ledge handles.
Prov. A2.23c (P.M.J.).
10. Cat. No. 000, J.31. Fragments of saucer in similar material to 11, with horizontal lines painted with darker red inside.
Prov. A. Fragments.
11. Cat. No. 209, J.31. Saucer in fragments of light red ware, wet-smoothed with star pattern inside in darker red.
Prov. A1.10a.
12. Cat. No. 314, bis., J.31. Dish of light red ware, wet smoothed, with painted pattern inside, cross hatching darker red, is broken.
Prov. A2.14b.
13. Cat. No. 328, J.31. Small pot of light red, gritty ware, traces of yellow slip, has incised ring around shoulder.
Prov. A2.14b (P.M.J.).
14. Cat. No. 156, J.31. Bowl of light red gritty ware, wet-smoothed with brown and red line decoration inside and possibly outside.
Prov. AO.9c (P.M.J.).
15. Cat. No. 594, J.31. Jar with strainer in light red ware with pink slip. (19c.=top with strainer, 21a.=bottom of same jar).
Prov. A3.19c, 21a.
16. Cat. No. 265, J.31. Jug of light red ware, red slip, burnished, darker red lines painted on outside, repaired from fragments.
Prov. A1.28g
17. Cat. No. 344, J.31. Jar of light red ware, red slip, burnished, with four arms.
Prov. A2.16f (H.M.G.).



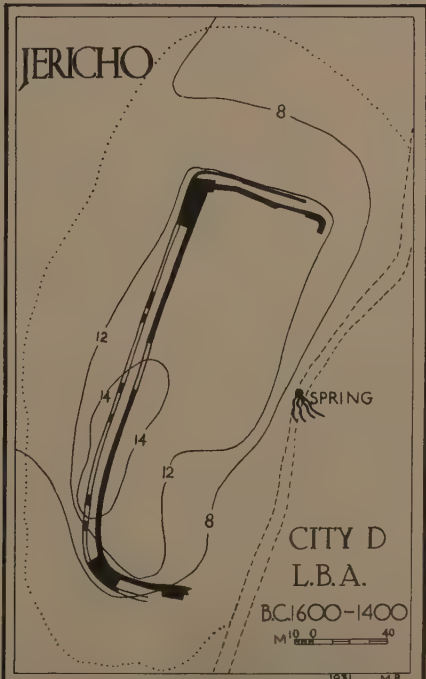
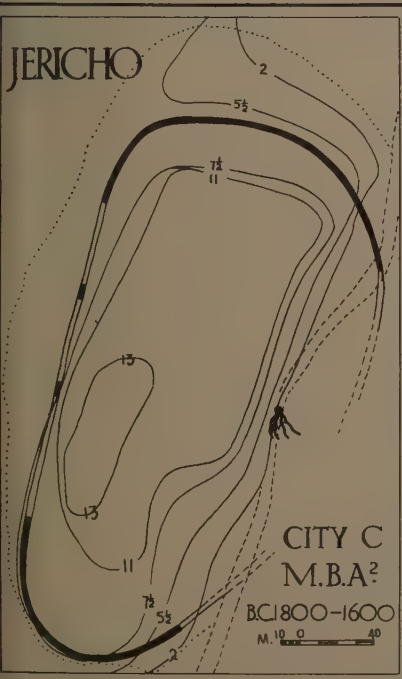
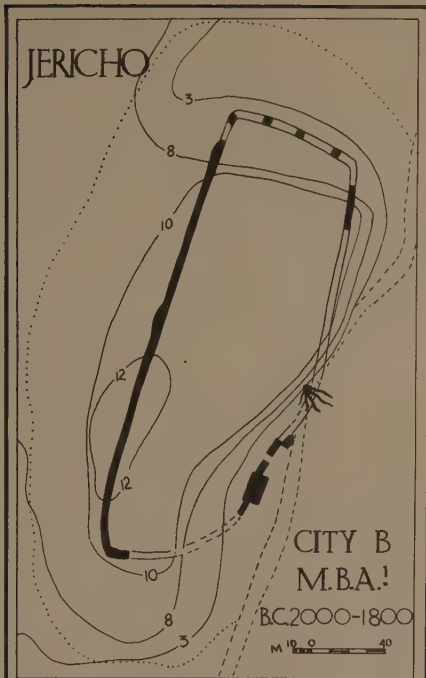
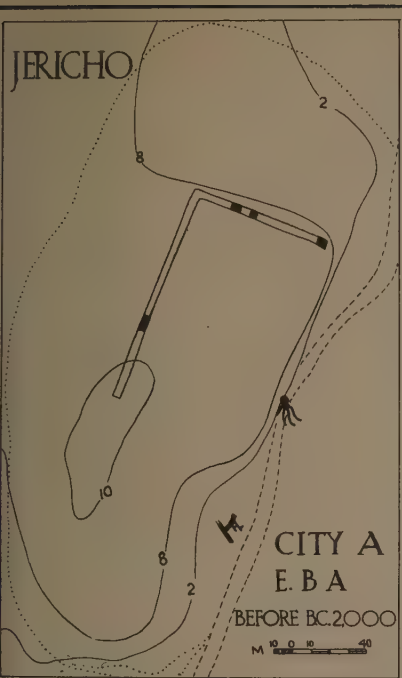
JERICOH, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY VESSELS, SHOWING METHODS OF DECORATION, ETC.;
NO. 15, A STRAINER-VASE; FROM TOMB A.

(Scale about one-quarter)

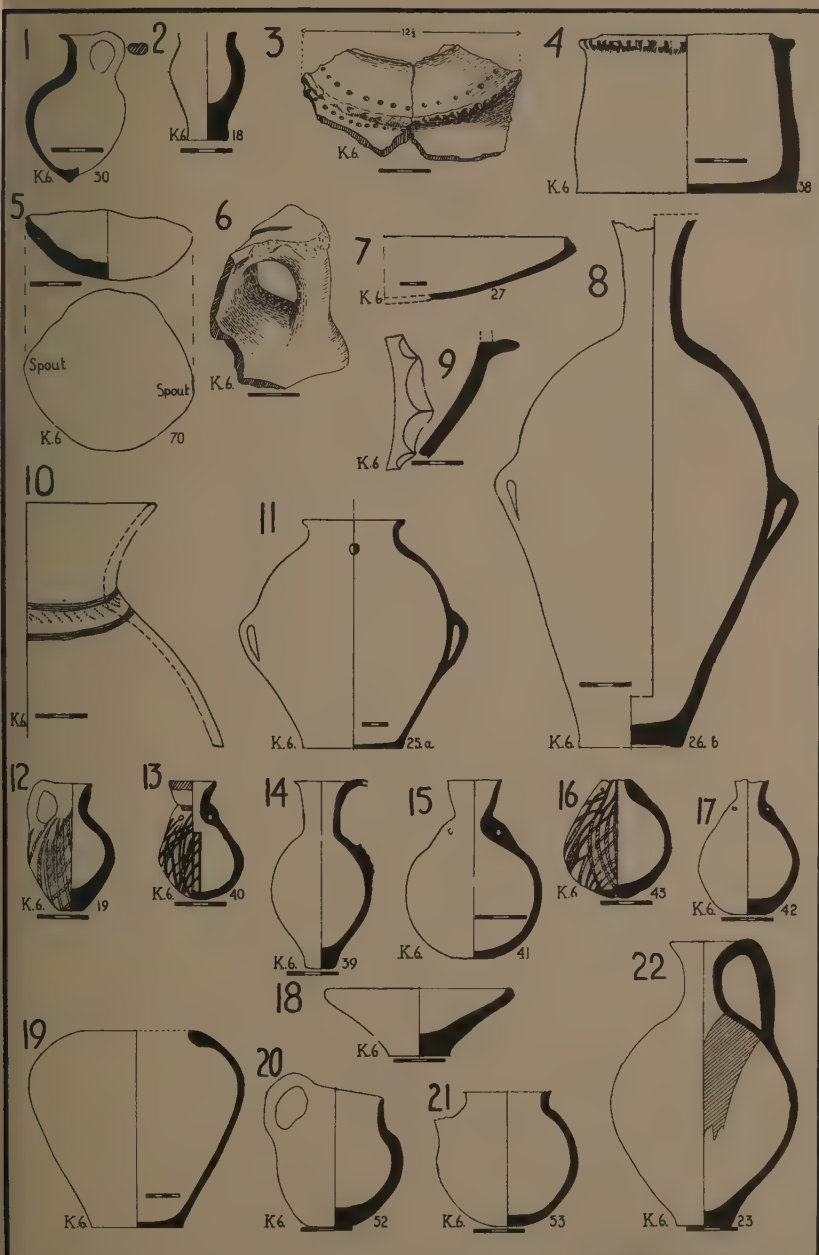


JERICHO, 1931. CONTOURED PLAN OF THE SITE WITH RAMPARTS B, C, D.

DITCH	N	C 6	D 6	K _N	K _s	X		
BM+6'00 _M	BM+9'00 _M	BM+9'50 _M	BM+10'00 _M	BM+11'24 _M	BM+11'09 _M	BM+12'24 _M		
ABOVE BURNT LAYER	MOST I ² SOME LB & ONE MB	FEW I ² SOME MB MOST LB RATHER MIXED	I ² I ³ (?)	SOME I ² MB ²	MB LB	BRICK WALL	TOWARDS EAST	LB MB MB ²
FURTHER NORTH	I ³ & BYZ	-1'25	-0'50	-0'50	-0'50	-0'50	-0'50	-0'50
STONE LAYER CHERT CHIPS	MB+LB EQUAL SOME 20 PIECES	-1'50	-1'00	-1'00	-1'00	-1'00	-1'00	-1'00
	LB ¹ SOME I ² (?)	-1'50	I ² WITH DISH	MB ^M 1800 B.C.	MB ¹	STONE CHALICE MB ²		MB ²
BELOW BURNT LAYER	I ² SOME LB	-2'00	-1'50	-1'50	-1'50	-1'50	-1'50	-1'50
ABOVE STONE FILLING	I ² & I ³	-2'50	AMONGST RED BRICKS & DEBRIS EB ONE MB & LB	MB ¹ 1800 B.C.	INCISED POTTERY COLOURED	MB ¹		PEBBLE BURNISH SURVIVAL OF EARLY TYPE
UNDER	I ² & I ³	-2'70	-2'50	-2'50	-2'50	-2'50	-2'50	-2'50
OUTER BURNT LEVEL 6-8" OUT UNDER	LB ²	PARAPET RAMPART	LB MB	SOME MB ¹ & EB ¹	MB ¹ SAW FLINT EB ²			MB ¹ c.1900
INNER BURNT LEVEL	LB ¹	INTRUSION	MB LB EI ²	MB EB ²	WORKED EB FLINT FLAKES	EB ¹		MB ¹ ALSO EB ²
IN	I ²	-3'00	-3'00	-3'00	-3'50	-3'50	-3'50	-3'50
OUTER BURNT LEVEL	I ²	MB ²	MB ² FLINT	FLINT ARROW	EB ² FLINT GRAVELS	EB ¹		
BE-		MB ¹	-3'50	-3'50	BELOW BLUEWALL	-4'00	-3'50	-3'50
TWEEN THE TWO LAYERS	LB ²	MB ¹	MB ¹ EB ²	UNDER FOOTN ?C6	PLASTER EB ¹ FLINTS UNBAKED POTTERY			EB EB ¹ ?
BOTTOM OF DITCH AT -3'50	MB ² LB ¹	MB ¹	EB FLINTS	-4'00	-4'50	-4'50	-4'00	-4'00
UNDER CHERT ABOVE GRAVEL	MB ² LB ¹ FEW 1600	EB	-4'50		WORKED FLINTS PLASTER ROUGH STONES	PIECE OF METAL ORE		
IN GRAVEL	MB ¹	-5'00	EB FLINTS IN BRICK FILLING		BM. OUT -5'50			
		-5'50			-6'00			
TABLE TO SHOW DEPTHS OF POTSHERDS IN GREAT CUTTING X IN METRES					STONE HEAPS INDUSTRY. BONES. PLASTER STAINED RED	FLINT CORES AND FLAKES		
				-6'50	WORKED FLINT WEAPON (BROKEN) NO POTTERY BITS OF FLINT ETC. PLASTER			



JERICHO, 1931. RAMPARTS AND APPROXIMATE CONTOURS OF THE FOUR SUCCESSIVE BRONZE AGE CITIES, A, B, C, D.

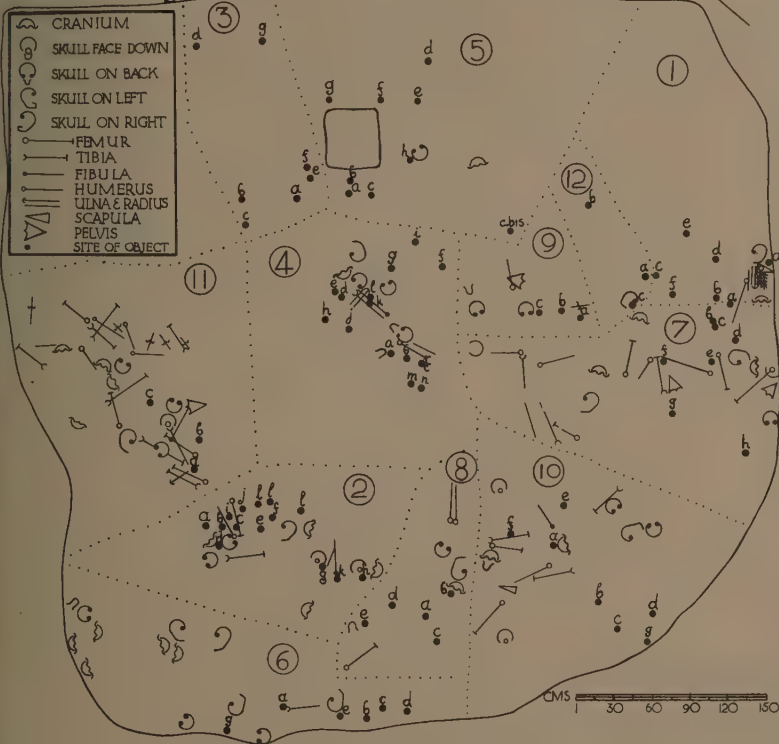


JERICO, 1931. SELECTION OF POTTERY TYPES FROM THE A AND B LEVELS (E.B.A. AND M.B.A.i.), NEAR THE EASTERN TOWER, IN SQUARE K.6.

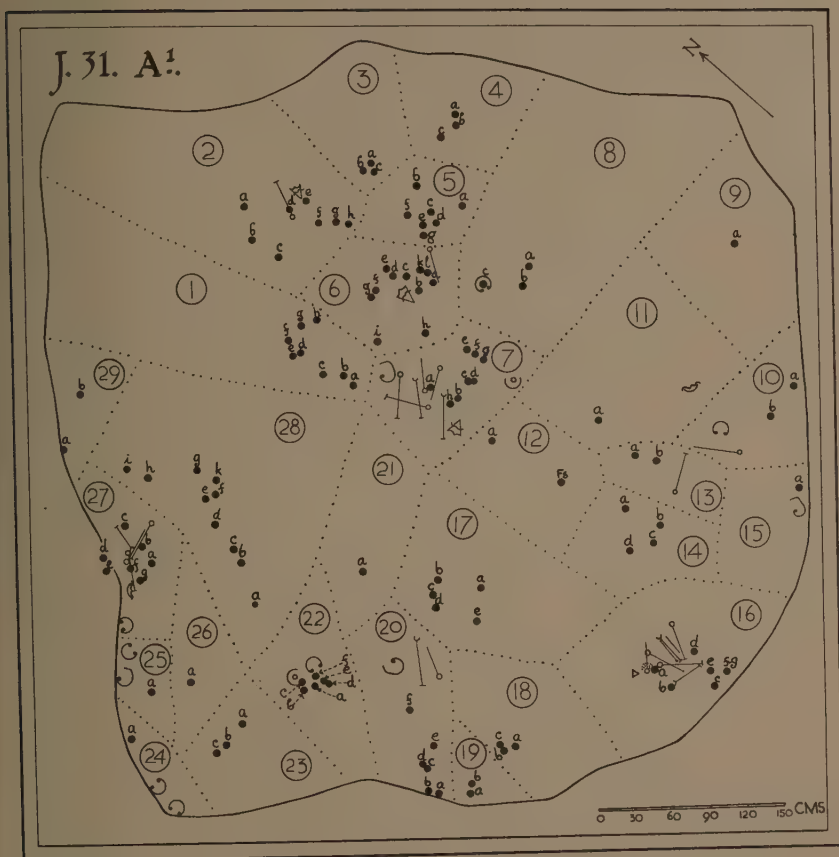
(Scale mostly one-quarter)

JERICHO 1931

Tomb A. Layer O



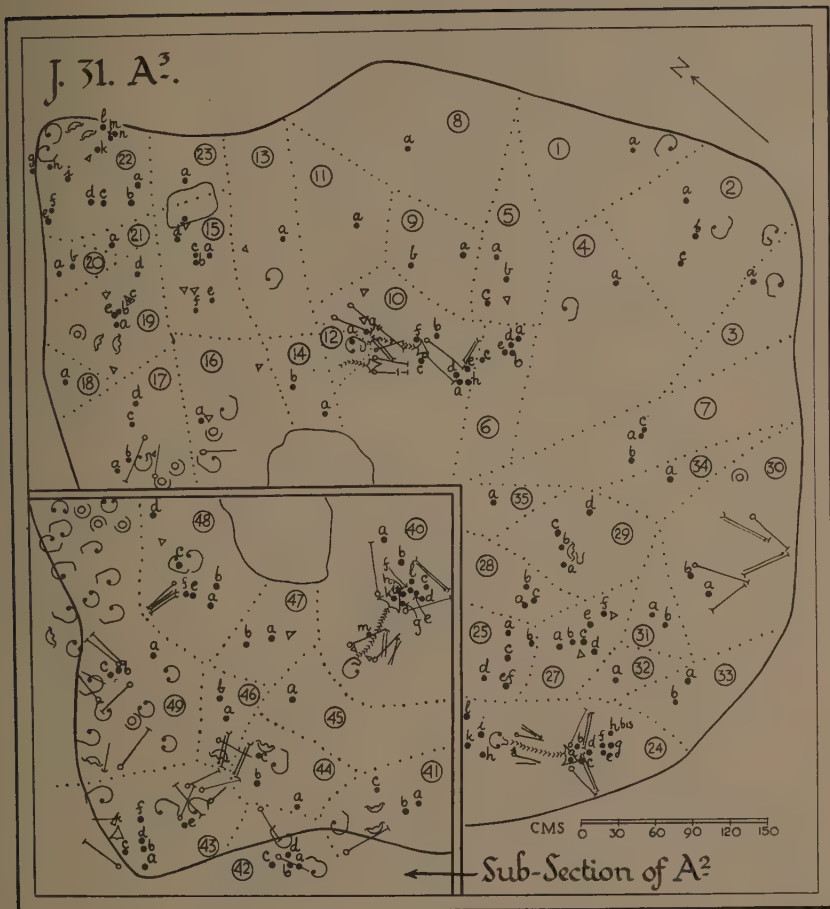
JERICHO, 1931. TOMB A. PLAN OF TOP LAYER [A.O.]



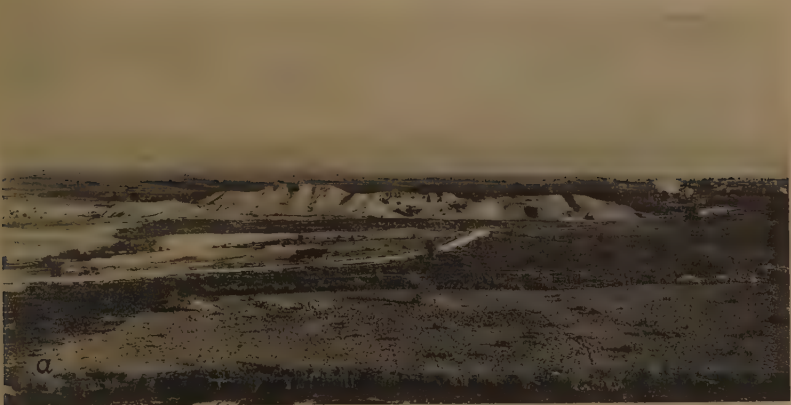
JERICO, 1931. Tomb A. PLAN OF SECOND LAYER [A.1].



JERICOH, 1931. Tomb A. PLAN OF THIRD LAYER [A.2].

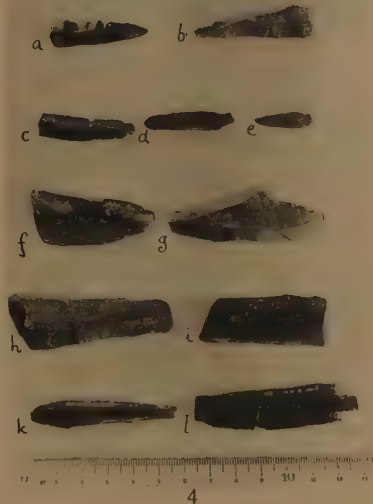
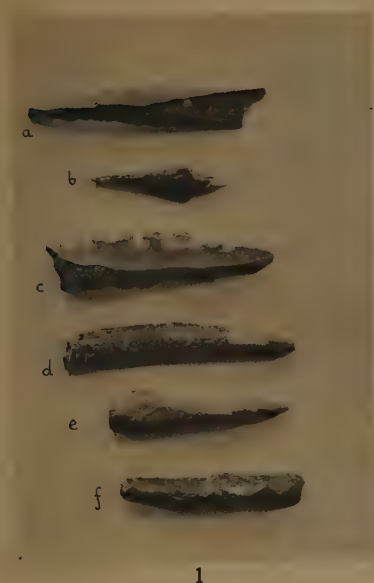


JERICO, 1931. TOMB A. PLAN OF FOURTH LAYER [A.3], AND AN INTERMEDIATE STRATUM BELOW A.2.



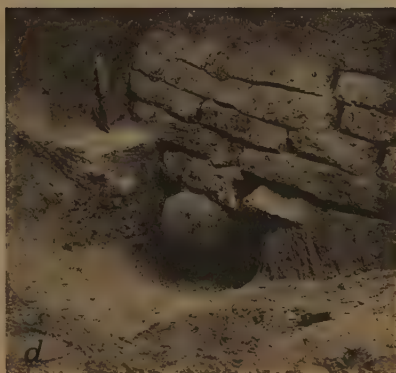
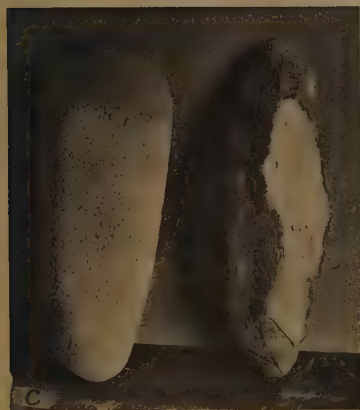
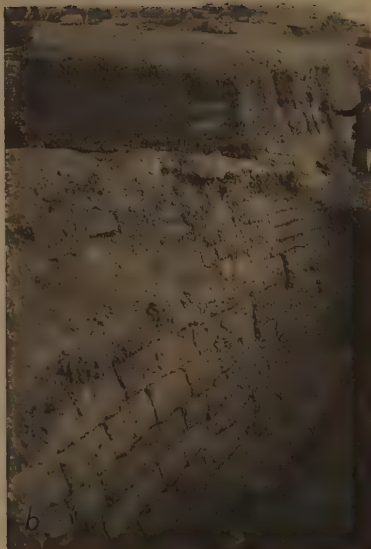
JERICO, 1931.

- a. THE CITY MOUND FROM THE WEST; IN THE FOREGROUND THE SITE OF THE NECROPOLIS.
b. EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF DEPOSITS IN TOMB A. AT THE BACK THE BROTHERS McCOWN.



JERICHO, 1930.

1, 2. FLINT IMPLEMENTS OF E.B.A., FROM SQUARE C6, FOURTH METRE.
3, 4. FLINTS, MOSTLY OF PRE-BRONZE AGE, FROM SQUARE D6.



JERICHO, 1931.

- a. A, B AND D WALLS SUPERPOSED IN SQUARE E8.
- b. D-WALL OVER B-WALL IN SQUARE H4.
- c. STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM BRONZE AGE LEVELS.
- d. FOUNDATION DEPOSIT, A HOLE-MOUTHED JAR, IN SQUARE K6.



JERICO, 1931.

- a. BULL'S HEAD IN DARKENED IVORY, FROM ROOM W IN SQUARE K 6.
- b. ABOVE: E.B.A. POTTERY FROM THE LOW LEVELS IN SQUARE K 6. BELOW: M.B.A.I. POTTERY VASES FROM ROOMS W AND X IN SQUARE K 6.
- c. EXCAVATION OF THE HOUSES AND LOW LEVEL AREA IN SQUARE K 6. BEHIND: AN ANCIENT STONE WALL. RIGHT; THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE M.B.A.I. TOWER, CENTRE; ROOM W.



JERICHO, 1931.

SELECTION OF SIX BURIAL DEPOSITS IN TOMB A.

a. Grave A¹. Section I, burial no. 1.

c. Grave A¹/A². Burials nos. 15, 18, 30, 31.

e. Grave A². Burial no. 18.

b. Grave A¹. Burial no. 27.

d. Grave A¹. Section III, burial no. 16.

f. Grave A². Burials nos. 23, 25, 26.



JERICO, 1931. Tomb A.

- a. BONE FLUTES.
- b. BEADS AND AMULETS OF FAIENCE AND BONE.



JERICHO, 1931.

EXAMPLES OF M.B.A.I POTTERY VASES FROM TOMB A.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. A ³ . 25 f. | b. A ³ . 22 c. | c. A ³ . 33 a. | d. A ² . 5 d. | e. A ¹ . 27 c. |
| f. A ³ . 25 a. | g. A ⁰ . 4 g. | h. A ³ . 15 b. | i. A ² . 25 b. | h. A ³ . 19 c. |
| i. A ³ . 9 a. | m. A ² . 16 b. | n. A ⁰ . 5 f. | o. A ³ . 20 b. | s. A ³ . 2 a. |
| p. A ³ . 25 d. | q. A ³ . 24 l. | r. A ⁰ . 3 d. | | |
| t. A ² . 16 e. | u. A ¹ . 22 c. | | | v. A ¹ . 22 a. |

A STATUETTE OF ARTEMIS EPHESIA IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. ROBERT MOND

By W. R. HALLIDAY

WITH PLATE XXIV

THE worship of Ephesian Artemis was widely spread in classical antiquity not only in the East but as far west as the Massaliote outposts in Spain (Strabo, iv, 180).¹ The form of the cult statue as attested by numerous coins from about 133 B.C. onwards has a primitive character.² The face and hands were black, though there was dispute in antiquity as to their material, some stating that it was ebony, others blackened cedar or vine-wood (Pliny, *N.H.*, xvi, 213). The rest was probably of gold and ivory. The goddess bore on her head a *polos* of *modius* shape, and behind her head a circular nimbus. The upper part of the body was covered with rows of pendant breasts; from the hands, inclined outwards and held not quite vertically, apparently depended mysterious objects which are usually interpreted as fillets (see Hesychius, *s.v.* κληΐδες). There is some evidence that two deer flanked the image, which is reconstructed by Wood, *Ephesus*, p. 269, as holding, not fillets, but two inward sloping staves with a deer on either side. The lower half of the statue was cylindrical and its surface was divided into zones or panels. These zones or panels as well as the nimbus were ornamented probably with bulls and bees.

The primitive stiffness of its aniconic form led to the view which was held in antiquity (Pliny, *loc. cit.*), and is very generally accepted in modern times, that this many-breasted type—which, of course, is an Asiatic not Hellenic expression of the bounties of the Goddess of Fertility—represented the original cultus image which was supposed to have descended from heaven. This, however, has been disputed by Hogarth, who found no representations of the goddess in the earlier deposits at Ephesus which

1. For the distribution of the cult, see Farnell, *C.G.S.*, ii; Artemis, ref. no. 133, pp. 590 f.; Pauly-Wissowa, ii, 1, p. 1385.

2. E.g. *B.M. Cat. Coins Ionia*, Pl. XIII, 1, 2, 12; Pl. XIV, 2.

agreed with the principal features of the type; neither the many breasts nor the *modius* head-dress nor the nimbus are there paralleled. Further, the type of cylindrical figure with decorated zones or panels on the tightly wound dress is not confined to Ephesus or to Artemis. Compare, for example, the statues of Aphrodite of Carian Aphrodisias discussed by Fredrich, *Ath. Mitt.*, xxii, pp. 361 f. Hogarth concluded that the numismatic cultus image is 'a composite type introduced late into Greek art and dependent upon no actual cultus image,' and he is even inclined to suggest that the many breasts arose from a misunderstanding of stud-like ornaments on the earlier coin types, while the nimbus, which is sometimes not circular but heart-shaped, he thinks originated through degeneration of design from the wing tips of an early winged type of the goddess.¹

The negative evidence of the earlier deposits is strongly in favour of the view that Pliny was wrong in thinking that the black-faced cultus image of his day had survived from the earliest days the seven rebuildings of the shrine, but on the other hand everything seems to be against Hogarth's corollary that there was no such cultus image at all. It is difficult not to believe that in Pliny's time the cult statue was of the many-breasted familiar type which appears not only upon coins but also in a number of representations in late classical art mainly found in Italy. Though these show variations in detail, their type is uniform, and with them our statuette falls to be considered though it is not an exact replica of any single known specimen. The most famous of these representations is the alabaster statue in Naples which is reproduced in Roscher, *Lex.* i, p. 588; Collignon, *Myth. fig. de la Grèce*, p. 112, fig. 41; and Clarac, *Musée de Sculpture*, No. 1198 A, Pl. 564 C. Other examples from Dresden, Rome and Florence will be conveniently found in Clarac, *op. cit.*, Plate 561, Nos. 1195, 1197, 1198; Plate 562, Nos. 1198 B, 1198 C, 1199.

Our statuette, which is now in the possession of Dr. Robert Mond, was bought by Sir Francis St. John, Bt., at the sale of the museum of the well-known eighteenth-century collector Dr. Mead.² Its description in

1. Hogarth, *Excavations at Ephesus*, pp. 323 f.

2. Mead (1673-1754) was a distinguished figure in the London of the first half of the eighteenth century and evidently an agreeable and learned man. He was called in to Queen Anne's death-bed, and it was with the authority of the Prince of Wales behind him that in 1721 he successfully inoculated seven condemned criminals as a practical demonstration of the remedies which he recommended against Pestilential Contagion. Pope, his friend and patient, has alluded to his hobby as a collector. 'Rare monkish manuscripts for Hearne alone | And books for Mead and butterflies for Sloane' (*Epistle*,

the Sale Catalogue, p. 215, runs as follows : 'Diana Ephesia, cuius caput, manus et pedes ex marmore nigro, cetera ex alabastrite. Turrin duplicis contignationis capite sustinet, cui hinc inde adiuncti sunt gryphes alati : ex humeris encarpus ad imum usque pectus descendit, cuius medio exhibetur Cancer : manus extenduntur, et brachiis insident leones. Infra sinum inter duos rosarum ordines tres mammarum prominent, subter quas figurae humanae alatae cum apibus, cervi capite, et ave apparent, ad imum vero duo taurina capita inter duas apes conspiciuntur.'

In the eighteenth century, except possibly for the fracture of the right hand, the fingers of which are now missing, the statuette was substantially as it is to-day. This gives a respectable antiquity and a certain historical interest to such restoration as it has undergone. The figure stands 30 cm. from feet to head-dress upon a base of variegated reddish breccia 1.5 cm. in height. There are two fractures across the body 5.5 cm. and 9 cm. from the base respectively. The turriform head-dress has also been affixed.

The black head, hands and feet are pretty certainly restorations and represent, I should guess, eighteenth-century work. In workmanship they are not classical, and although as regards material and colour the right tradition has been followed (the materials for such statues are regularly alabaster and black marble or white marble, with black marble or bronze for face and hands), the restorer has made a slip with the pose of the hands. I know of no other example in which these are thus extended straight at right angles, flat, with palms uppermost. The lower part of the dress up to the major fracture (*i.e.* just above the two bulls' heads, Plate XXIV, *a*) may be suspected of being of different date from the upper part. Although the artist has followed sound models in his decoration, the perceptible difference in colour of the material appears decisive. The tower, alike in workmanship and material, is also suspect : probably it was put on when the head was added, perhaps to replace an authentic original which may have been smashed in the work of restoration. The rest of the figure would appear to be genuine classical work, perhaps of the third century after Christ.

The original head-dress may well have had this castellated form. In the Florentine example, Clarac, No. 1197, the head-dress resembles a

iv, 10). His collection of books, manuscripts, statuary, coins and gems was the largest and most important of his time, and it realised over £5000, then a very large sum, at its dispersal on his death.

battlemented tower containing a further erection; Clarac, Nos. 1198 B and 1198 C have a double tower not unlike that on our figure. The tower modification of the *polos* (for which see references in P.W., ii, 1, p. 1438) Ephesian Artemis may have borrowed from Cybele or possibly have acquired as goddess of the town. The nimbus, as usually, is decorated with figures, though the pattern differs from that upon any of the other examples known to me. It is symmetrical. On each side of the head are three figures, above a winged griffin sitting on its haunches and looking inwards, below the fore parts of two winged animals nose to nose. These are worked in very high relief with characteristic undercutting. For the griffin as an attribute of Artemis, see Strabo's reference to the picture of the goddess mounted upon a *gryps* (Strabo, viii, 343), the Italian vase in Berlin cited Pauly-Wissowa, ii, 1, p. 1436, and Preller-Robert, *Griechische Mythologie*, i, p. 243. The griffin appears also on the decoration of Clarac, No. 1199.

What the winged animals beneath may be it is difficult to be certain. Perhaps they are hinds (for which, as attributes of Artemis, see Pauly-Wissowa, ii, 1, p. 1436): for their wings we may compare the winged bulls on the alabaster figure from Naples. The crab upon the chest is paralleled in the Dresden marble statue (Clarac, No. 1195, and see *Text*, vol. iv, p. 29), where the crab is flanked by two female winged figures like those here figured below the necklace. The position of the crab is no doubt determined by astrological considerations, for Cancer ruled the chest (Bouché-Leclercq, *L'Astrologie Grecque*, p. 319). Cancer was also the *οἶκος* or house of the Moon (*ibid.*, pp. 185, 195). The double necklace of beads with five drop pendants is in shape like that on the alabaster example from Naples. Here the two outside pendants are grasped by two female winged figures like those depicted on the Dresden statue mentioned above. Clarac compares two winged victories crowning Artemis upon a medal of Gordian. Between the two figures are three rows of pendant breasts above and below which are a row of roses.

On each forearm is seated a lion, the forelegs of that on the right arm having been broken off. The association of Artemis and the lion is frequent (see Pauly-Wissowa, ii, 1, p. 1437, and compare *ἐπεὶ σε λέοντα γυναιξὶν Ζεὺς θῆκεν*, *T*, 482). Such figures have usually lions on the arms, though sometimes, as in the Naples statue, there is more than one upon each arm, and they are represented not in heraldic repose but as climbing up towards the shoulders.



a



b

STATUETTE OF THE EPHESIAN ARTEMIS, IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. ROBERT MOND.

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$.

The part below the breasts is not in our example so clearly divided into zones or compartments as in most types, though the motives of ornamentation are the familiar bees and bulls. The surface of the front is unfortunately much damaged. Down the middle we appear to have a sphinx, siren or bird, represented full face. The object below this is not certainly to be deciphered. From the entry in the catalogue of Dr. Mead's museum one would guess that it was then thought to be a stag, but now at any rate it is not possible to say more than that it may have represented some animal's head in full face. Below it, but also below the crack and therefore probably a piece of restoration, are two cloven feet like those of the pair of bulls below.

At the two sides of this middle section are curious winged figures apparently of Triton form holding their tails in their hands. These belong to what is certainly old, but I do not know an exact parallel in classical art. Human figures with the same pose of the arm but without wings and apparently without the bifurcation of the lower part of the body appear on Clarac, No. 1195. Next, below is a bee, the association of which with Artemis and Ephesus is too familiar to require comment.¹ Then comes another winged two-tailed figure as above. The bottom piece, below the crack, forms a complete zone. At either side is a bee, and in the centre two bulls full face. The association of the bull with Artemis is well known, and, with bees, bulls, sometimes winged bulls, are the commonest *motifs* of decoration upon this type of statue.

1. The material is most completely collected in A. B. Cook, 'The Bee in Greek Mythology,' *J.H.S.*, xv, p. 1 f.

A PLAN OF THE BLEASDALE SEPULCHRAL CIRCLE

By W. J. VARLEY

WITH PLATE XXV

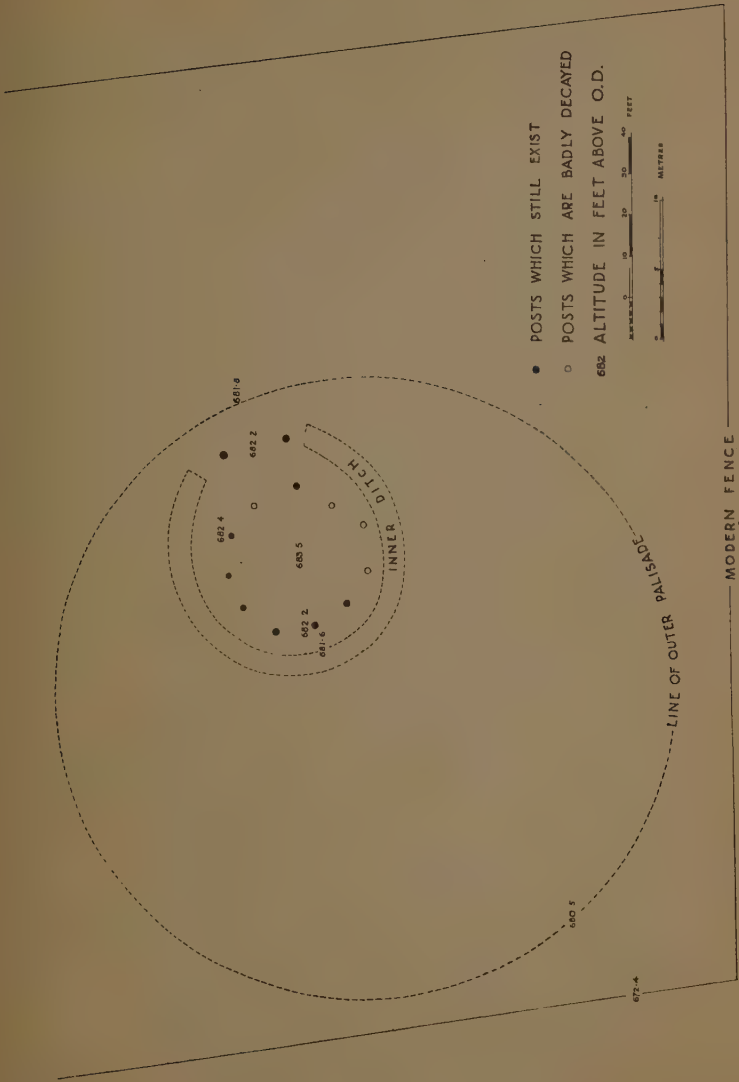
It is desirable to explain why this second plan of the Bleasdale Wooden Sepulchral Circle appears. The first plan, with an account of the discovery and excavation of the circle, appeared in the *Trans. Lancs. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* (vol. xviii), and a reduced copy of the same plan appeared in the *Victoria County History of Lancashire*. Many features of the first plan might be considered unsatisfactory; one only need be cited, namely, that the dimensions on that plan agreed neither with those quoted in the text nor with those now to be found on the ground. After the first plan was made the site was planted with conifers and rhododendrons, many of which have been blown down, producing a state of chaos. Further, after the excavation the posts of the inner ring were lifted to the surface, wherefore they have almost completely decayed. Thus it was thought advisable to make a second plan while this was still possible.

The present plan therefore only claims to be a description of what is left to-day of the Bleasdale circle. The more important differences between the two plans are as follows:—

- (a) The posts of the outer palisade are not shown in the second plan because they no longer exist;
- (b) the posts of the inner ring and the ditch do not now appear so regularly arranged. There can be no certainty in this matter because the posts may have been slightly displaced when they were moved to the surface. Still, from the line of the ditch it would appear that the inner area was never so completely circular as shown on the first plan;
- (c) the vallum marked on the first plan cannot now be traced. It is presumably buried under the humus from the trees;
- (d) for the same reason the site of the central shallow grave which contained the urns now in the Harris Museum, Preston, cannot now be shown;
- (e) the small posts occurring on the edge of the vallum on the east side, flanking the so-called entrance, cannot now be found.

The new plan is tied into the enclosure marked on the O.S. 1/2500 and 1/10560 plans. Levels have been included, but no section, because the conformation of the original surface cannot be determined without excavation and the existing surface is so obviously recent.

My acknowledgments are due to Mr. W. J. Sharp, of Greywalls, Silverdale, for facilities for making the plan, kindly afforded through his solicitors and agent, to Professor Droop and Miss Eccles for their assistance in making the necessary survey, and to Mr. D. Brooke.



PLAN OF BLEASDALE SEPULCHRAL CIRCLE, 1932.

REVIEWS

Die Langobardische Kunst in Italien. Ihre Eigenschaften und ihre Quellen. Von HAROLD PICTOU. Pp. 1-24, Figs. 1-45. Dr. Benno Filser Verlag (G. M. B. H. Augsburg). 1931.

This brochure is a plea for the recognition of the influence of Germanic elements in the art of northern Italy due to the Lombard conquest, an influence apt to be denied by Italian critics. With a pleasant patriotism the author makes out a case for the recognition of the intrusion at this time of primitive decorative features which have little in common with the representational civilised art of Italian tradition. Incidentally influences from the East through Scythia and Siberia, particularly in zoomorphic elements, are traced in Germanic art up to the twelfth century, and it is suggested that such influences should be called Eastern in general rather than Byzantine in particular. J. P. DROOP.

Sculptured Portraits of Greek Statesmen. With a special study of Alexander the Great. By ELMER G. SUHR, Ph.D. Pp. xxi+189; Figs. 1-23. The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Archaeology, No. 13. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1931. 24s. 6d.

A very great deal of work has been put into this survey of the field of Hellenic and Hellenistic portraiture. It is evident that the author has not only read widely but has used his own eyes and feels competent to express his own view when, as seems generally to be the case, the authorities differ. The appeal of the subject to the historically minded must be wide, for we cannot read of the great men of the past without the wish to know what they looked like. The imaginative probably form their own picture, but those less gifted wish to have a picture put before them, and these will be grateful to Dr. Suhr for gathering into one volume the attempted identifications of those Greek heads that may be presumed to be the portraits of statesmen.

Yet they will turn from the book unsatisfied. For as to the majority of the attributions dealt with the layman's comment must be *tot homines tot sententiae*, and even in the case of Alexander no one of the various heads gives a satisfactory presentment. It is a hard thing to suggest that all the labour represented not only by this book but by the many books to which it refers is vain, yet it would seem that it profits most the actual labourers, who must gain much from the exercise of eye, brain, (and sometimes imagination) which their pursuit demands.

J. P. DROOP.

Excavations at Eutresis in Boeotia. Conducted by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University in co-operation with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. By HETTY GOLDMAN, Ph.D. Pp. i-xx and 1-294, with 21 Plates, 4 Plans, and 341 Text Figures. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1931.

This book is a record well set forth of a piece of work well done. The writer tells a plain tale plainly; but, though she does not insist on it, it is easy to see the great care that went to the uncovering of what must have been a difficult site, care which is matched by the clarity of the exposition, the pains that have been lavished on the illustrations, and, we may add, the caution displayed by the excavator in presenting her conclusions. Of these perhaps the most interesting is the earlier date, coincident with the beginning of the Middle Minoan period, claimed for the intrusion of the Middle Helladic people. The evidence of this site goes to strengthen the argument connecting the Middle Helladic invaders with the Anatolian Asiatic region, and it is then not surprising that the evidence in Boeotia should point to their arrival at a rather earlier date than is suggested by sites south of the isthmus. At any rate it always seemed probable that further north earlier associations might be found for the intrusive grey Minyan than those of M.M. II, which marked its first appearance in the south-lying Melos. There is an interesting suggestion, based on Anatolian affinities in form and pattern, that the light on dark waves of E.H. III came as an advance wave of the Middle Helladic westward movement, though without causing the upheaval and break of continuity that marks the actual arrival of the Middle Helladic people. That violent arrival contrasts with the apparent peaceful infiltration among the subneolithic inhabitants of the E.H. I settlers at Eutresis. Such evidence as this site affords rather goes to confirm the view that, coming from further south than the Middle Helladic folk, they reached the mainland after the islands as the result of a wave of emigration which spread over the Cyclades, Crete, and lastly the mainland. Interesting and suggestive, too, is the fact that Minoan influence hardly penetrated to Eutresis. Yellow Minyan with matt paint, but without any particular Cretan elements in patterns or forms, is the dominating thing throughout the period which in the Argolid is L.H. I and II. Change only comes with L.H. III. Miss Goldman points out that this is consistent with the other evidence from Northern Greece, which seems to indicate that the pottery of L.H. I and II is only to be found where there are active trade relations with Crete, or a reigning house as at Thebes or in the Argolid.

A later section deals with the Hellenic remains dating from the sixth to the third centuries, of which the bulk are offerings to a shrine lying on the southern slope. But the chief interest attaches to two archaic statues to be dated to the end of the sixth century, which were found oddly enough in the court of a villa dated approximately to the latter part of the third century, which also produced two or three fourth-century inscriptions built into its walls.

J. P. DROOP.

Notes on Egyptian Marriage, chiefly in the Ptolemaic Period. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization, Vol. I, Part I. By W. F. EDGERTON. Chicago, 1931.

These notes are a welcome addition to the study of Egyptian marriage. This subject, on account of the unsatisfactory state of the evidence, is still difficult. The author's aim is to support a theory of Dr. Junker and to reinterpret certain documents in the light of his results.

Dr. Junker's theory (*Sitzb. d. Akad. d. Wiss. in Wien, Phil.-hist. Kl.*, excvii (1921), 2. Abh. 31-47) is that except for the introductory sentence, 'I have made thee wife,' the marriage settlements are concerned exclusively with property rights and have no connection with the marital relation. This is supported by the case of a man and woman making a second contract to cancel a previous one. Apparently a change in property arrangements was desirable, probably owing to the birth of children. Further support is given by Möller's calculation that between 20 and 25 per cent. of marriage settlements were between couples already married.

Dr. Junker's argument has been challenged recently by Seidl. The latter acknowledges the economic tenor of marriage settlements, but suggests that such a contract actually constituted marriage in Egyptian law. He cites the case of Setna and Tabubue as evidence. But these people are legendary, and Dr. Junker points out that real people did not make a contract until children had been born to them. Furthermore, the marriage of Ahure and Naneferkaptah is regular and yet no document is mentioned. Seidl naturally asks: What then did constitute a valid marriage in ancient Egypt, since the 'marriage settlements' seem not to have had this purpose? The answer is the procedure in the case of Ahure and Naneferkaptah, which is consistent with the customs of other peoples. The bride was taken with 'all beautiful things' to the bridegroom's house. They were the only children of Pharaoh, and so no essential detail would be missed. As they were brother and sister there is a possibility that an economic contract would be regarded as superfluous. But we must not consider from the absence of a contract that their marriage was irregular. This argument is convincing, and in view of the available evidence it seems the most reasonable. No marriage ceremony has been recognised in the representation of life in ancient Egypt, and so we must accept the procedure in the story of Ahure and Naneferkaptah as correct.

From the translation of Ostrakon Strasburg D 1845 the author concludes that marriage could be limited to a definite period. It is more probable that this is an instance of temporary marriage than trial marriage, the latter being unnecessary in Egypt, where divorce was so easy. Dr. Edgerton gives convincing reasons why the stipulated period—nine months—should have no connection with the period of gestation.

The text of Ostrakon Louvre 8112 gives the content of the *'nh n shmt*. It may perhaps be evidence for the existence of a law preventing

an adulterous wife from enforcing the provisions of her marriage settlement against an innocent husband.

Papyrus Turin 13 indicates that the first wife and son of a certain Psintaes were guarantors for money borrowed by Psintaes for an alimentary contract which he made for a second wife. Both women are called Thauas, but it seems unlikely that the same woman would be guarantor and beneficiary at the same time. By altering *αὐτῶν* into *αὐτῷ(ι)* this difficulty is overcome. However this may be, if there were two women, the first wife seems to have been divorced, for the demotic marriage settlements make polygamy improbable in Egypt during this period. The divorced wife and her son might still have a claim on the property of Psintaes.

The author comes to the conclusion that marriage in ancient Egypt was a private contract and that no written contract was required. This seems to agree with the known evidence. The making of a contract was left to the discretion of the parties concerned. If no settlement was deemed necessary, none was made.

He also concludes that as *γάμος ἑγγραφός* 'full marriage,' and *γάμος ἄγραφος* 'loose marriage,' are not mentioned earlier than the Roman period, the distinction did not exist in pharaonic law. Furthermore, Egyptian 'full marriage' was 'loose,' for it could be dissolved at will. The so-called contracts of 'loose marriage' give the wife and children as substantial gifts as those of 'full marriage.' The difference in the form of contracts is shown by Junker to be a geographical one. The alimentary contracts from a limited area in or near the Fayyûm represent a local tradition concerning property rights. The documents indicate that in Upper Egypt a man bore the entire burden of supporting his wife, whereas in Memphis and the Fayyûm the wife's dowry relieved him of some part. But there is no indication of a difference in the character of the marriage. *γάμος ἑγγραφός* and *γάμος ἄγραφος* either were imported into Greco-Roman Egypt or 'arose there in the melting-pot of Egyptian, Greek and other legal systems.'

MARY S. SHAW.